ANEW

SPANISH GRAMMAR,

More perfect than any hitherto publish'd.

All the ERRORS of the former being Corrected, and the Rules for Learning that Language much improved.

To which is added, A

VOCABULARY

Of the most necessary Words:

Also a Collection of

PHRASES and DIALOGUES

Adapted to

FAMILIAR DISCOURSE.

By Capt. JOHN STEVENS, Author of the large Spanish Dictionary.

The SECOND EDITION.

The whole Improved, Corrected, and Amended, By SEBASTIANPUCHOL, D. D.

L O N D O N:

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M DCC XXXIX.



AL

Múi ilustre y nóble Señór

Don GUILLELMO STANHOPE,

Señór Barón de Harring Ton,

Embaxadór que fue en la Corte de Espáña, Plenipotenciário en los Congressos de Sevilla, y Soisfons; y al presente úno de los Principáles Secretários de Estádo de su Magestád Británica, del Conséjo de su Mag^d. &c.

Excmo. Señór.



O dexára en mi de ser animosidad temerária, el ponér éste líbro à los piés de V. Ex. si su buén indole y afabilidad no le quitassen el ser Ossadía.

El Nombre de Stanhope es tan conocído en Estapáña, de tantos áños à ésta párte; y su múi ilustre y nóble Prosápia, tan altamente respetáda y apláudida, que nunca cederá al olvido su Memória: yá

DEDICATION.

por las Múchas y continuádas Embaxádas conque han ilustrádo aquella Corte; yá por las heróicas hazáñas, que, en tiempo de Guérra, han merecído los apláusos de la Európa tóda; ò yá por la tranquilidad, que han sugerido en vários Congréssos para el bién público. En tiempo de Páz, les ha venerádo la Espáña como Natívos de aquél País, y en tiempo de Guérra les há considerádo tan Galánes como Valerósos. En recíproca benevolência, siempre aquélla família há mostrádo tál inclinación y Caríño à los de aquella nación, que, paréce, le assiste una propensión innáta à beneficiarles y protegerles.

Esto es, loque essuerza mi humildád à ofrecer à in Ex. éste tenuissimo obséquio; pues V. E. há heredádo, como que en compléxo, lo heróico y especiáles prerogativas de la família tóda: há seguido los pássos, continuádo los progréssos, y adelantádo la glória de sus Antecessóres. Hái múchos, que conságran sus libros à Principes y Proceres, ajénos del conocimiento de que trátan, dando por motívo la necessidad de su protección cóntra los Malévolos (como si con el líbro no se comprásse la libertad de murmurár del): Mas cuerdos y menos Lisonjéros éran los Antíguos, que dedicában los súyos, ò à sus Amígos, ò algún Príncipe inteligente, à quién, por razón del argumento, se le debía la óbra. Y revocando yo al úso moderno la práctica de los Antíguos, Nádie podrá negár mi acierto en la elección de V. E. pues elijo à Persona tan benemérita, que puéde juzgár y aprobár: luégo en váno solicitára yo à V.E. pára la acceptacion, quando de justícia se le débe esta dedicatória. Sé bién, que el tributárle elógios, será ofendér su Modéstia: Porloque suplico, solo, elque V.E. se digne de recebir y patrocinár ésta obrilla, como à demostración de mi Asecto y Veneración. En cáso, que V.E. hallare algo de su agrádo

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grado y mereciére su aprobación, me quedara el consuélo de decirle, loque Horacio à su Mecénas:

Magnum boc ego duco, quod placui tibi.

Y la obligación de rogár à Diós, le Gde. y prospére por dilatádos áños: Assegurándole, que en tanto me tendré por felíz, en quanto publicaré que sói, con el debido rendimiento, de

V. Exca.

El mas bumilde y Obediente servidór

Q. B. S. M.

SEBASTIAN PUCHOL, D. D.



THE

PREFACE.

PON a careful Examination of this Grammar, (altho' the best that is extant,) I found the Rules laid down so very desicient and incorrect, that I thought I could not do the

Publick a greater Service, than by presenting them with one more perfect. This induced me to undertake the Correction of it; to lay down a new, modern, and approved Orthography and Etymology; and to add so many necessary Rules to it, that the Reader, who is acquainted with the former Edition, will hardly know that this is STEvens's Grammar. I do not intend to undervalue what others have done of this Nature: What I can say without Presumption is, that I have consulted all former Grammars, and inserted in this what I have found well grounded: I have rectified Abundance of Mistakes, which other Authors have passed over, and corrected others laid down by them as established Rules; and I leave the Learned to Judge of the many Improvements made in this Edition.

The PREFACE.

The Rules for the true Pronuntiation are as clearly expressed as can be done in Writing. The Articles and Parts of Speech are explained in a Manner easy and intelligible to young Beginners. The Conjugation of Verbs (one of the most intricate Parts of the Castilian Language) is laid down in the most plain Manner, to each of which is added that of the Passive, Reciprocal, Impersonal, and other irregular Verbs. I have also inserted two Tables, by which the Learned will, at first view, see the Difference between the three Conjugations.

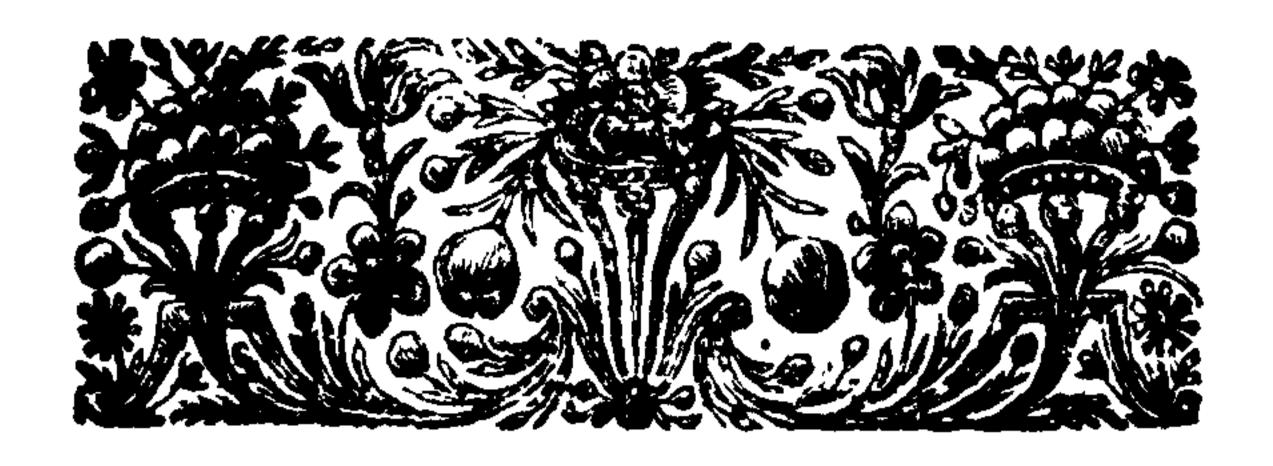
The Curious will berein find all that is requisite and necessary, to lead them into the perfect Knowledge of the Castilian (commonly called the Spanish Tongue) which has been preserved in those Provinces, in a greater Purity and Perfection, than in any other of the more distant ones from the Court: This was the Reason that induced King Don Alonzo the Wise to order that all publick Writings, &c. should be made in the Castilian Tongue. I have laid down some fixt Rules in the Rudiments, to avoid ambiguity in the Pronuntiation of the Letters B, V, &c. erroneously used before, even among the Spaniards. The Vocabulary, Familiar Phrases, and the Colloquies are carefully amended; and all the Words are accented to avoid Mistakes in the Pronunciation.

It was high Time (nay there was an absolute necessity) to make a new Edition of the Spanish Grammar: For all Languages alter by Time and Custom; and the Castilian has received so many Alterations, that no-body can pretend to teach it, or learn it in Perfection, as it is spoken at Court, and used by modern Authors, without some new Instructions. The c, (called

The PREFACE.

(called cedilla) which was so much in use before, is now left off, and the Reasons for it the Reader will find in my Observations on that Letter, and the z is substituted in its Place. The y, which commonly passed as a Vowel, is now a Conjonant in Composition. Some of the Spanish Words are Softened, and others altered, as more conformable to the Latin; as instead of Coraçon we say Corazón: for vezes, dezír, hazér; véces, decír, hacér: instead of estoy, doy, Reyno; estói, dói, Réino: for dava, iva, devo, escrivo; dába, íba, débo, escríbo: for Cavallo, Govierno; Cabállo, Gobiérno: for abuelo or aguelo; avuélo: hái for ay or hay: Ahí for aí or haí, &c. I bave followed, in the Correction of this Grammar, the Dictionary lately published by the Royal Academy of Madrid, which is the only Standard for all those who aim at Speaking and Writing correctly and elegantly the Spanish Language.





THE

RUDIMENTS

OFTHE

Spanish Grammar.



S there are many who study the CASTILIAN language, without understanding before-hand what Grammar is, and that every body may have certain rules for his guide, I think it may not be useless

to make an epitomy of it and its parts.

GRAMMAR is the art of speaking and writing properly. And is divided into four parts, viz.

ORTHOGRAPHY, or the method of true writing.

ETYMOLOGY, or the knowledge of the original words.

SYNTAX, or the manner of forming the words into sentences.

Prosody, or the knowledge of the accent or quantity of the syllables, as to their being pronounced long or short.

PART I.

Of Orthography,

Which contains some very curious and necessary observations to learn the Castilian tongue in perfe ion.

CHAP.I.

Of the Letters in general.

phabet of it's own, tho' it is not disputable, but that before the conquest of Spain by the Romans, the Spaniards had characters or letters to express their language in, and that the Goths also introduced theirs. But there is no memorial of the former, and the Gothic ceased in the year 1091 by decree of the national council at Leon, in the reign of Don Alonso VI. in which it was appointed that no characters should be used besides that of the Roman: Ever since which time they have continued the Latin letters; with the addition of a few borrowed from the Greek, in order to own their debt for such words as they took from that language, and these are ch, k, ph, th, y, correspondent to χ , x, φ , ϑ , and v.

The Castilian alphabet consists of twenty-six letters, including the b: the twenty-three following are common to other languages.

A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,K,L,M,N,O,P,Q,R,S,T,U,X,Y,Z.

a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, f, t, u, x, y, z.

And And the other three letters ç, j, ñ, for their different pronunciation are peculiar to the Castilian language.

Of the common, these five are vowels A, E, I, O, U, to which the Y is added for the Greek words, so called from their expressing a sound without the help of any other letter. The rest are consonants, so called from their having no sound alone, and are regularly divided into mutes and semi-vowels; or, as others say, into natural and confus d: the mutes or natural are B, C, D, G, K, P, Q, T, Z, and the semi-vowels or confused are F, H, L, M, N, R, S, X, so called for their being pronounced with a vowel before and after it.

Of which L, M, N, R, S, are liquids: ς , j, \bar{n} , v, and y, are likewise consonants in the Spanish language.

Of the pronounciation of the letters.

A Letter is nothing more (in the sense we speak here) than a note of a peculiar sound, and an individual part of a syllable.

Letters are (as some authors affirm) in comparison to the languages what notes are to Musick. If from the notes may be formed various and innumerable tones, whose sweet and pleasant harmony cherish, and with sounding eloquence persuades; so are the concerts of words infinite, which result from the letters, whose composition with an eloquent melody describes to us the thoughts, and brings the invisible to life: both as written, speak to the eyes, and as pronounced, to the hearing. And if nobody without the persect knowledge of notes can boast of being a Musician; less can any one presume to know with delicacy a language without a full knowledge of the letters.

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For which reason, and as in the order of nature, the simple is first, and then the compound, it appears proper to begin by the vowels, whose sound is so simple as to be formed only by opening the mouth.

Of the vowels.

A a

I S pronounced as in English, aw, as in the words all, ball, call, ball: without differing from the manner in which it is pronounced by other nations.

E e

Is pronounced the same as in the Latin, Italian, and French tongues, nay even the same as in the

English in the words to bless, to send.

Tho' e be doubled it never loses its pronunciation, so that when there are two e e in a word, both are plainly and distinctly pronounced, as creér, to believe; leér, to read.

I. Y.

These letters are called i Latin, and y Greek: the sormer preserves it's natural pronunciation in composition, and is pronounced by all nations, as in these words, visible, vision, terrible: the latter has the same pronunciation; but when in composition is a consonant, and is pronounced as two ii, as ayúda, help; ayúno, a sast.

Of j called i jóta. See letter G.

0

Has the same pronunciation as in Latin and English, in these words throne; obediente, obedient.

U. V.

The Spanish language has two u's as well as the Latin; u vowel called by the Spaniards an open or square u; and v consonant called v close, or de Corazoncillo, which always goes before the vowels, and is never joined to a consonant, nor ends any word. U vowel is pronounced as double o o in English, and these words Cupido a Cupid, Cura a Curate or a Cure, are pronounced as if they were written thus Coopido, coora; because the pronunciation of the words book libro, cook cazinéro, is exactly the same as that of the u vowel in Spanish.

V consonant is pronounced by the Spaniards in the same manner as the u vowel; tho' there are some authors who pretend to say, that it's pronunciation is a found between that of b and u, but I see no

manner of ground for this exception.

Observations upon the vowels.

HIS letter has often the masculine accent, as amará, he will love: bará, he will do it and amará, he will love; bará, he will do it; and the feminine, as amára, when I might love, in the last fyllable. There are four diphthongs formed of this vowel when it goes before other vowels, as we shall shew hereafter.

A when by itself, stands for a preposition which denotes the dative case, as doi la preserencia à Pédro, I give the preference to Peter; it governs also the accusative, as yo amo à Dios, I love God; denotes the part or place where one goes, as vói à Róma, I go to Rome, it also precedes the accusative when before an infinitive governed by another verb, as vámos à cenár.

cenár, let us go to supper; à passeár, to walk; à jugár,

to play.

When before the adverbs or adverbial moods it denotes the manner in which an action is executed, as à sabiéndas, knowingly; à trúeco, by changing; rather purposely, à brázo partido, upon equal terms: à denotes likewise when a thing is to be done, as à las doce del día, at noon.

It is osten an interjection, as à senór fuláno, ho there such a one; à senór Pédro, ho there Peter.

It is taken for con, with, as castiguese el osiciál à séna capitál, let the officer be punished with a capital punishment.

For bácia, towards, as volvió la cabéza à tal parte,

he turned his head towards such a place.

For pára, for, as condúce à éste sin, it is proper for this end.

For por, by, as à fuérza ganó la cuidad, by force he gained the city.

For según, according, as à la móda de Francia,

according to the French fashion.

For si, if, as à sabér esto, if I knew this—, upon knowing of this.

For sino, if not, unless, as à no venir à tiémpo, if

he should not come in time, &c.

For en, in, as à vista de tal procedér que quiére que bága? upon fight of such proceeding what will you have me to do?

And tho' there are many authors who are of opinion, that à stands for the third person singular of the present tense indicative of the verb bavér, to have, saying aquél á, I say that then it is to be written with an b thus aquél bá, observing the same in all the tenses and moods; for bavér is derived from the Latin verb babere, and regard being had to this there will happen no mistake or equivocation.

There are other authors who affert, that à stands for bái, there is, which is absolutely false; for in the speeches which denote time, as à un año que vine à

Londres,

Lóndres, it is a year since I came to London, à must be written with b thus bá abbreviated, or by the figure Apocope, because then it is the third person singular of the present tense indicative of the verb bacér, to do, and is the same as báce un áño que vine à Lóndres, according to the rule.

Apocope demit finem, quem dat Paragoge.

But of these we shall speak more at large in another place.

E.

E either is masculine, as in the last syllable of amaré, I shall love; aprenderé, I will learn; enseñé, I have taught; oiré, I shall hear, &c. or seminine, as quándo amáre, when I shall love; quándo olvidáre, when I shall forget; and it is so because the accent is not acute in these last examples.

Of the è, when before other vowels, may be

formed four diphthongs.

E is sometimes used as a sirst person of the verb baver, but then it must be written with b, saying yo be comprado un anillo de éro, I have bought a gold ring.

It is often a conjunction, and is used instead of y, when the sollowing word begins with i vowel, as los Holandéses è Ingléses, the Dutch and the English

Espáña è Itália, Spain and Italy.

Poets often take the liberty to add the letter e at the end of some words using the figure Paragoge, saying amore for amor, love, and this they do for the sake of the rhime.

E is sometimes an interjection, but then b must be added to it, as bé, que dices? ha! what do you say? bé, que quierés? ha! what you will have? it stands likewise for an adverb, as bé, la mugér, see! the woman.

B 4

i. y,

I. Y.

The Latin i stands for a vowel in the Spanish language, and the y for a confonant; but when a strong aspiration is required in the pronunciation, then j serves as a consonant, as yá, already; jústo, just.

When the accent is laid on the i as lei, vi, then it has a masculine pronunciation, and when not, a

feminine one.

There are four diphthongs also formed from this vowel.

When y is by itself in a speech, it is generally a conjunction copulative, and sometimes suspensive, as Juan y Pedro, y buyen, y corren, y peléan, John and Peter, fly, run, and fight: But it must be obferved, that when the following word begins with i, then by Euphonia è must be made use of instead of y, as los Españóles è Italiános, Francéses è Ingléses, the Spaniards and the Italian, the French and the English.

I or y are sometimes put instead of abi, there, but as this use is meerly voluntary it must be never

used.

This letter is also pronounced sometimes with a masculine accent, as amó, he loved; respondió, he - answered.

Four diphthongs are formed of this letter, when

it precedes other vowels.

When the o is by itself in a speech, it is often a conjunction disjunctive, as à sábio, à ignorante, à brávo, à covarde, ba de venir, con migo, let him be wise, or ignorant, or brave, or a coward, he must come with me.

It is likewise an interjection, as à maldad! dolor! O wickedness! O pain! but of this we shall speak more largely in another place.

As an adverb, as à si ye suéra rico, O that I were

rich.

U.

U is sometimes pronounced with a masculine accent, as $t\hat{u}$, \hat{u} , thou, his; of it are likewise made

four diphthongs.

When after a g, u is joined to e or i, then u loses its pronunciation; and these words, Guedéja, a lock of hair; guia a guide, are pronounced as in the English words of giddy, Guinea, or as in the French words guerre, war; guerir, to cure. Aguéro, an omen; verguénza, shame, &cc. are excepted.

When it is by itself in a speech, then it is a conjunction, or interjection, instead of o, when the word following begins with an o, as impedimento it

obstáculo, impediment or obstacle.

Of the pronunciation of the Consonants.

B. b.

HIS letter is pronounced as in other languages, closing the lips, and as if it had an eafter it, as in the English word Bay.

As to the letter b, its difference, and similitude of pronunciation with the letter v, we must refer the reader to the 2d chapter as to it's proper place.

C, ç, Z.

C when before the letters e i is pronounced soster than f, as cédro, a cedar tree; ciélo, heaven: when before the vowels a, o, u, is pronounced as k, as cára, the face; comér, to eat; cuérda, a cord or rope.

When b follows the letter c, it is pronounced as in the English cheese, quéso; child, niño niña; thus are chánza, a jest; chocoláte, chocolate; chico, little, small; múcho, much: these words excepted charidad, charity; chóro, a choir; Archángel, an Archangel, &c. which

are derived from the Latin charitas, chorus, arch-

angelus, for c then is pronounced as k.

Upon the Cedilla formed with a small dash under it, I think it convenient to observe; first, that as by a resolution newly taken by the members of the Royal Academy at Madrid, the ç had been only invented to supply the defect of combination of ce, ci, in the three vowels a, o, u, in order to pronounce ça, ço, çu, instead of ca, co, cu; and this having taken place, and with the same softness as the z; the g is reputed at present as superfluous; and the reason is, because s, in the opinion of several authors, is not a different letter from the z, but the same differently formed, this being the reason why many authors have used both promiscuously, for their pronunciation are very much alike in these words, çapatér, ozaratéro, a shoe-maker; cáça, cáza, hunting, &c. Besides, because g is not found in the mother tongues, and the z is; further the z is a general letter in the beginning, middle, and ending of any word, which cannot be said of the letter c, for which reason, it osten cannot be used in the middle of a word, and in the end never; no body having written as yet almirantáçgo, admiralty; balláçgo, a reward for a thing lost; mereçco, I deserve; padeçco, I do suffer; deslig, a slipping; lug, light; pag, peace; velog, swift. Wherefore I am of opinion that g is superfluous in the Spanish language, and as such it's use must be avoided, placing the z in it's stead in every word where \chi used to be.

But as c is found in most of the Spanish authors, I think it proper to acquaint the curious, that it's pronunciation is the same as that of c when before the vowels e i; because, as has been said, c was invented to supply the combination in the vowels, a, a, a, a. And tho a certain rule might be given to keep both the c and the c in the said language, which is, to use the c when a consonant precedes, as alabánça, a praise; enseñança, instruction, teaching,

&c. and to use z when a vowel goes before, and in the beginning and end of words, as alteza, highness; razón, reason; zélo, zeal; lúz, light, &c. but as the foregoing opinion is better grounded, I think it more right to take away the φ and to use the z, as the modern authors do, whom I follow. Z is pronounced as the English pronounce the double \Im .

D. d.

D has the same sound in Spanish, as in the Latin and other languages. And although there are several authors who are of opinion that d is not to be pronounced when at the end of a word, yet I am of a contrary opinion, and say that it always is to be pronounced if it is written, with this difference only, that when it ends a word, its sound is softer, laying the accent on the preceding vowel, as amistad, friendship; bondád, goodness, &c.

F f

Does not differ in its found from that of the Latin, or of other languages; but it must be observed, that the Spaniards never use ff in their writings, as will be said afterwards, and if some do double them it is by way of a voluntary affectation. A certain author takes notice, that the Spaniards consound f with pb, or, to speak more proper, they use f instead of pb; I don't doubt but that in every nation there are ignorant people, but those who are skilled in Orthography ought to conform to the manner in which words are written in the original.

G. g. J. X.

G is only guttural before the vowels e, i, but j and x are always aspired, or guttural letters in the whole combination of the vowels, because in the same

same manner is pronounced ja, je, ji, jo, ju, as xa, xe, &c. x is not guttural in some words derived from the Latin, as eximír, to exempt; exámen, examination, &c. as it will be said in the 2d chapter, and when it goes before a consonant, as excedér, to exceed; excitár, to excite; excluír, to exclude; excremento, excrement, &c.

G before the vowels a, o, u, is not aspired or guttural, and is pronounced as in other languages, as gállo, a cock; gólpe, a blow; gústo, taste, pleasure. I cannot agree with some authors, who say, that when g comes before n it is sunk in the pronunciation, because the men of learning in Spain generally pronounce it, as in Ignácio, Ignatius; ignorár, to be ignorant; ignóto, unknown; magnánimo, magnanimous; magnásico, magnisicent, &c.

H.

Jórdan, Martinianus, Tominque, in his Elench. Elem. P. II Art. III. Littleton in his Latin Dictionary lett. H, and other authors are of opinion that H (called by St Jerom an extensive vowel) is a letter for the following reasons.

First, a Letter is nothing else than a note of a peculiar sound, and a single part of a syllable; h is the

same: therefore the b is a letter.

Secondly, The b comes originally from the Hebrew and Greek tongues; it was a letter with them: why then should it not be the same in the living lan-

guages? &c.

The Spanish authors place the b among the semi-vowels, because before and after it has a vowel in its pronunciation. See the abovesaid authors. But as the public has received the b with Priscianus as a note of aspiration and not as a letter, we must conform to it whether with reason or without it. H is generally pronounced so gently, that in many words at can scarce be perceived, as bombre, a man; bumilde, humble;

humble; but when ue follows b, then bu is pronounced as the Englishw; buerta, a garden; buesped, an host or guest; buesso, a bone: like werta, wesped, wesso.

Hafter c is pronounced as in English, church, much, iglésia, múcho. Although some authors observe, that the Spaniards very rarely use the baster p and t, I say, that the Spanish tongue does not allow them the liberty to do it, and thus the learned must conform themselves to the etymology of words, saying Thomás, Thomas; Theología, Theology or Divinity; Philosophía, Philosophy.

K.

The Spaniards make use of this letter only in conformity to the etymology of the words derived from other languages, as Kalendário, a Kalendar; Kalendas, Kalends, the first day of the month, Kyrie eleison, &c. Greek; and in proper names of cities, towns, &c. at Kelmo, Kenard, Kunigunda, &c. Saxon.

L. l.

Besides the single l, there is a double ll in Spanish language as in the Latin, but differently pronounced: the single one is pronounced as in other languages, but the double ll as in the Italian gl in the words Figli, Moglie, &c. or as the double ll in French in the words coquille, fille, &c. which sounds as if an i was after the first l, as of lláve, a key; llovér, to rain; callár, to be silent, read liáve, liovér, caliár. L is never doubled in the end of words.

It must be observed, that all words that have a doule *l* in the *Latin*, are written in *Spanish* with a single one.

M.

M is pronounced as in other languages, as mann, a hand; camino, a way; madre, mother, &c. in what manner 'tis to be doubled, or when it is to be kept fingle

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single in the composition we shall speak afterwards in chap. 3.

N.

There are two n's in the Spanish language, one which is common to all languages, and is pronounced alike with them; another proper and peculiar to the Spanish, written thus \bar{n} , which is equivalent to two n n, and is called n con tilde, and is pronounced as gn in Italian and French, or, as if it had an i after n, as in these words, $\hat{a}\bar{n}o$, a year; $ni\bar{n}o$, a child; montan, a mountain; saying thus, agno or anio, nigno or ninio, &c.

P.

There is nothing to be observed in the letter p, but that its pronunciation is the same as in Latin,

as pán, bread; Pédro, Peter.

Pb are used as f, and pronounced in the same manner; but that in writing f ought to be used for pb is an insupportable error: because with pb and not with f are to be written the sollowing words, Philosopho, a Philosopho, a Physician; Physico, a Physician; Physicología, Philosophy, &c.

The Latin p is often changed into b, as of recipere, recebir, to receive; but of this we shall speak here-

after.

Q.

U always follows this letter as in other languages, and is pronounced in the same manner. When ui follows after q, then it is pronounced as if there was a k instead of qu, saying quinto, kinto, sisth, quince, kince, sisteen; but when it follows ua or ue, the u is pronounced, tho not strong, as question, a question; consequência, a consequence; quátro, sour, esc, the following are excepted, tóque, lethim touch or

ring; repique, let him ring out; liquide, liquid; que, that; querér, to be willing; quién, who; which are pronounced as if they were written with k.

R

No way differs in it's found from the Latin and English; but it must be observed, that at the beginning of words it is pronounced stronger than at the middle and end, because the initial r is equal to two rr, which always are pronounced with vehemence.

S.

S simple, as well as compound, is pronounced as in Latin: cum amassem santios, como amásse los santios, when I could love the saints; à altissimo Dios, O most high God: from whence it may be inferred, that all the preterimpersects of the optative, and the superlatives, are written and accented as in the Latin.

S in the Spanish is doubled in words derived from the Latin, of which we shall give sufficient notice in its place, but never is doubled at the end of words; and when they begin in the Latin with f to which sollows a consonant as c, m, p, t, then is added an e, as from scholasticus say escholástico; scribere, escribir; smaragdus, esmerálda; spina, espina; spiritus, espíritu.

T.

This letter is pronounced as in Latin, in the combination of all the vowels, as Tácito, Tacto, tenaz, &c. still or quiet, the sense of feeling, tenacious, in the middle of several words t is changed into c, and especially in words ending in tia and tio, as from beneficentia say beneficência, from essentia, essencia; justicia, justicia, &c. beneficence, essence, justice.

There

There is no double t in the Spanish language.

When the original words have th, they are to be written in the same manner in the Spanish; as Cáthedra, Cathólico, Mathéo, Theología, pronouncing the th as a single t.

X.

This is a guttural letter. Vid. Let. G.

I do only observe here, that all the Spanish words that begin with x are Arabick, except the sollowing that come from the Greek, Xantbénia, a precious stone like amber in its colour; Xánto, a precious stone of a very yellow colour; Xeníolo, a small gist; Xenodóchio, an hospice, or an inn for strangers; Xenón, an habitation, a dwelling-place, a lodging; Xenopárochos, officers appointed to provide for the Ambassadors; Xyrothéca, the case wherein the Barbers put their razors and scissars; Xysto, a gallery, a a summer-house, or an open place to take the air about a garden.

Y. Vid. Let. I.

Z. Vid. Let. C.

CHAP. II.

Of the letters when in composition.

HE only and sure rule to reduce the Castilian language in persection, is to write it as it is spoke, and really pronounced; it is by this only that it is distinguished, and exceeds all other languages, not excepting the Latin; I have said the Latin, because that language joins the dipthongs, pronouncing only one letter, when they are wrote with two as Calum is pronounced Celum: but the Castilian

Castellan pronounces its dipthongs in such a manner, that without losing a letter it preserves the sound of both vowels in one syllable, as alcaide, aire, réy, léy, buéy, &c. this being agreeable to the sense which the Antients gave of the word diphthong, defining it thus: Diphthongus est duarum in una syllaha vocalium sonus perceptus, a diphthong is the distinct found of two vowels in one syllable; for which reason I am of opinion, that the Antients pronounced Latin in the same manner that the Spanish is now pronounced; and if it was not foreign to my present purpose, I would prove clearly the time when and how the Latin pronunciation has been corrupted, and by what means the syncresis in the diphthongs was introduced, but as this suffices for the present, I shall proceed in my design.

In order to form the Orthography, it is necessary to observe the modifications by which time has smoothed the roughness of words, and reduced them to the modern stile and manner of discourse: But as there are many, who manage the Castilian tongue in proportion to their genius, confounding letters together in their pronunciation, and using the consonants at their pleasure; to avoid such abuse

it is proper to know,

That the springs from whence slow such variety and consussion in the Orthography are the sollowing. First, the similitude of the pronunciation of some letters, whose use is so uncertain, that they are often mixed, and by the meer pronunciation it is difficult to distinguish their proper use: such are the B and V consonant, the C and the Z in the proper combinations, and in those of the C, in the two vowels e and i, the G, J, and X in the two vowels e, i, the J and X in their entire combinations; the C and the Q, and the G and H, in the combinations where the u interposes. Secondly, the use of the double consonants, which are commonly found in compound words, as accession, immortal, annotar, arregiar,

arreglár, dissimulár, &c. Thirdly, the use of many consonants which come together in various words, as assumpto, sanctidad, demonstración, redempción, &c. This being supposed.

I say, first, that the B ought not to be pronounced and written instead of the V, nor the V be con-Founded with the B; since every one knows that they are different letters, and therefore it is absolutely necessary that their sound should be likewise different. To surmount this difficulty, regard must be had to the original from whence proceed the words in which these letters are found, because if they are derived from a word written with a B, as Baculus, Beatus, Beneficium, bibere, bonus, &c. they must be written with a B; and if from a word written with a V, they must be wrote so; as Vácuo, valér, váno, vapór, vendér, venír, vída, &c. which are derived from the Latin vacuus, valere, vapor, vendere, venire, vita.

For which reason all the preterimpersects of the indicative mood must be wrote with B, and not with V, as is usual, saying, amába, cantába, bablába, orába, because they come from the Latin

amabam, cantabam, loquebar, orabam.

It must be observed likewise, that when in the 'original of a word there is a P, then the B must be used and not the V, because from caput, concipere, lupus, sapiens, &c. comes cabéza, concebir, lóbo, sábio.

Before the letters L and R, the B must always be put and not the V, saying amáble, dáble, dóble, bá-

blar, abrir, brávo, Hómbre, Póbre.

Therefore that barbarous distinction ought to be avoided which ignorance has introduced, vix. that there must not be two BB's or two VV's in one word; because, if they are in the root they ought to be used, as in Bárba, Bebér, Bárbaro, vivesidad, vivir, viviente, volver, &cc.

And when the original of words is doubtful, I am of opinion that we ought to use the B, and not the V, the pronunciation of the first being more agreeable to our manner of speaking than that of the fecond.

I say, adly, that the f called cedilla, is now superstuous in the Spanish tongue, and therefore the Zought to be used in its stead, in all words whatsoever, as was said in chap. 1. Lett. C.

But it ought to be taken notice of, that the words ending in Z which are derived from the Latin, ought to change the Z into C in the plural, because it is so found in the original, and thus feliz, luz, páz, véz, vóz, make in the plural felices, lúces, paces, véces, voces.

Hitherto has been written bazér, dezér, but these verbs being derived from sacere and dicere, now the Z is changed into C, conformable to the original, and now we say bacer, decir, observing

the same rule in all their derivatives.

I say, 3dly, that G being guttural only before the e and i, it ought to be used only in the primitives and derivatives, such are afligir, cogér, colegir, elegir, protegér, regir, &c. writing aflige, côge, colige, elige, protége, rige, without being extended to the derivatives of j and x.

When the infinitives in ger or gir change er or ir into a or o as in the present, then the G is changed into j, that the true pronunciation of the infinitive may be preserved; and thus from fingir say sinjo,

finja, from Regir, Rijo, Rija, &c.

All words which in their original have g, i, or l, are written with j and not with x, as from longe say lejos from Tagus, Tájo; from tegula, téja; jastantia, ja Etáncia; jaspis, jáspe; jurare, jurár; justitia, justicia; juvenis, joven; from consilium, consejo; Filius, Hijo; melior, mejor, in all the combination of the vowels; and when the infinitives end in jar, the j must be kept in all the tenses without exception.

In

In these words Magestad, Muger, Trage, &c. common use has prevailed in keeping the g instead

of the j.

If the words have x in their original, as Texér, exémplo, execución, perpléxo, vexíga, &c. it would appear ridiculous to write them with j, and not with x; and it must be likewise observed, that when the words have the letter f in their original, as cáxa, dexár, xabón, xémé, xúgo, &c. derived from capsa, deserve, sapo, semipes, succus, are to be written always with x and not with j; and the reason of it is, because the f has the sound somewhat like the x, and as the Spaniards do take the guttural pronunciation from the Arabians, and they pronounce the double f as x, it cannot be absurd to change f into x.

Nouns ending in x, as Bóx, Baláx, Relóx, &c. keep the x in the plural; as well as all the verbs, which have x in the infinitive mood are to keep it in all the tenses, as from baxár, dexár, &c. say báxo, baxába, Baxé &c.

Q is frequently in vulgar writings changed into C, but the true rule is to be guided by the original Latin: otherwise the derivation is obscured, and the pronunciation corrupted; from C are formed cuájo, cuénta, cuérda, &c. and from Q quál, que-

stion, quatro, &c.

It is an impropriety, that many fall into of using u and i vowels instead of y and v consonants: but this irregularity is cautiously avoided by all correct writers, and exploded by the *Spanish* Academy; having established the letter y to be always a consonant in the *Spanish* words, and the accent is always laid on the annexed vowel, as ayuda, help; ayuno, a fast; arroyo, a rivulet, or a brook. It must be likewise avoided to put the y immediately before or after a consonant, or at the end of a verb or word, except the following Léy, Réy, Buéy, &c.

The Spaniards, to retain the softness of the sound of the Latin consonant j, for want of an exact equivalent, change it into y consonant, as in adjuvare, jejunare, jacere, which the Spaniards make ayudar, ayunar, yacer: and in conformity to the Greek, in words borrowed from that language, they preserve it as a vowel, Σύμδολον, Μυςήριον, ΆξυμΦ, Μαρτυρ. Symbolo, Mystério, ázymo, Mártyr. So likewise in the third conjugation of verbs, as arguyo, arguyes, arguye, I dispute, &c. but in the impersect say thus: arguía, &c. the accent being to be put on the vowels and never on consonants, the same is the first person of the preterpect, as argui, I disputed, &c. the Spaniards likewise say at present, dói, I give; estói, I am; bói, to day, &c.

CHAP. III.

Of the use of letters doubled.

and O are often doubled in Spanish, to come the nearer to the radical pronunciation, as Acreedór, Creér, Leér, Cooperár, Loór: in which both the vowels are pronounced distinctly. And it is on the contrary, wrong in some, who superfluously add e in words derived from the Latin, as in Fee, Veer, instead of Fé, Vér.

As to consonants, the variety is great, but to avoid all affectation, and speak properly it is to be observed, that C is never to be doubled before the vowels A, O, U, or before consonants, and we therefore write Acaécer, Acomodár, Ocáso, Ocasión, Acusár, Acumulár, Aclamár, &c. But before the vowels E and I, C is doubled in such words as are derived from the Latin, and had them originally, as Accelerar, Accesso, Accento, Occidente. except the following words Aceptar and Sucedér,

because

because altho' in their original they have two e e, they are not specified in the pronunciation by the Spaniards.

Latin words terminating in Etio, change the t into C, as Acción, Cocción, Dicción, Lección, Producción. And if either of these two C's were omitted, the derivation would be the less evident.

M and not N is always to be made use of before

B, M, P, as Ambiente, immortal, império.

Words compounded of the Latin prepositions In and Con, follow the Latin rule of turning In into Im, and Con into Com, as Immaculádo, Immediáto, Immemoriál, Immortál, &c. Commensurár, Commovér, Commutár, &c. In all which words the M is doubled, tho' in several other common words one M is lost, as Comércio, Común, comunión, &c. Some change Im into Em, as Emmascarádo, emmagrecér, Emmudecér, &c.

N is likewise doubled in several words compounded with An, En, In, Con, as Annexión, Annotár, Connaturál, Connexión, Ennegrecer, Ennoblecer, Innáto, Innocénte, Innovár, &c. except

Anulár, Anunciár, Anillo, &c.

The letter R is doubled in the words that have a strong pronunciation in the middle; as Aborre, Bórra, Errór, Guérra, Pérro, &c. Those words that have one r in the middle are pronounced softly, as ára, an altar; aréna, sand; ira, wrath. There is no word in the Spanish language that begins or ends with two rr, but the initial R has always a strong sound, as rábia, rage; razón, reason; restór, rector; reñir, to quarrel, &c. it must be observed, that when any consonant precedes the R, then R is never doubled, and it would look but barbarous to write these words with two rr, bonra, honour; bonroso, honourable; enriquecer, to grow rich, &c. because the preceding consonant makes the pronunciation strong, so that the r is only to be doubled when between two vowels, as tiérra, earth; error, an error.

S is to be doubled in the words that have two J in their original, as affar, to roast; cessár, to cease; essencia, essence; necessidad, necessity; the same is to be observed in the second preterimpersect of the subjunctive mood, as amásse, I might love; ensenasse, I might teach; buviesse, I might have: in all the superlatives, as amantissimo, most loving; beatissimo, most holy, most happy; dostissimo, most learned; and in adverbs superlatives, as doctissimamente, wisely; so are the words access; congrésso, congress; excesso, excess; progrésso, progress; and all the compounds of simple words that begin with f, as of falt ar, to jump, comes assaltar, to assault; of sentir, to be sensible, or to feel, comes assentir, to assent, of susto, fright, comes assustár, to frighten.

The two l l, which in Spanish have a peculiar pronunciation, are doubled before the vowels a, e, ϱ , u, when in Latin c, f, p, &c. precedes l, as *lláno*, plain; llánto, crying, grief; lláve, a key; lláma, flame; lléno, full; llorár, to cry; llovér, to rain; llúvia, rain; as it will be said at large in the treating of the formation of the Spanish words from the Latin, which will be put at the end of this Grammar.

The said consonants only are to be doubled in the Spanish tongue, because no body now pronounces two bb, two dd, two ff, two gg, two Latin 11, two p p, two t t, nor double w. This is the method newly taken of the Royal Academy of Madrid, and this is that which the modern authors follow.

CHAP. IV.

Of the rules that are to be observed upon the concurrence of divers consonants.

ROM two to four are the consonants, which occur together between two vowels, of which there is some diversity in writing, which varies from the manner in which they are pronounced, and are BST, BSTR; CT, CTR; MPC, MPT; NCT, NSC, NSCR, NSP, NST, NSTR; SC; XC, XCL, XPL, XPR, XQ, XT, XTR; to understand which observe the following rules.

Rule I. The letters BST and BSTR are to be pronounced in all the words in which they occur, according to their original, as abstenér, to abstain; abstinéncia, abstinence; obstáculo, obstacle; substituér, to substituée; abstrabér, to make an abstract; abstrácto, an abstract; because they are all distinctly

pronounced in the Spanish.

Rule II. CT, and CTR, are also to be pronounced and written as in the original, as dollo, learned; dollor, doctor; réllo, right; doctina, doctrine; pléllro, a quill, used to play upon the strings of a harp; and this without any exception, otherwise it would appear an affectation.

Rule III. In the words in which concur MPC and MPT the letter P is lost, because it is not really pronounced in assumption, assumption; exemption, exemption, redemption, promptitud, &c. so that they are to be written thus assumption, &c.

I cannot pass over an observation which occurs to me here, and is that the gentleman of the Academy change MP into N, being of opinion that the said words are to pronounced thus assurción, redención: for which resolution I cannot see nor find any other foundation,

foundation, than the mere affectation of pronouncing Mas N (an abuse which I observed when at Madrid) confounding in it not only the Spanish but even the pronunciation of the Latin tongue: I say, that I observed many to pronounce the words of Transubstantiation thus: boc est enim corpus meun, instead of saying with distinction and clearness, boc est enim corpus meum. I can't but be much surprised that an academic body, and such as that of the Royal Academy of Madrid composed of persons of fuch learning and eminency, had taken no notice of the like abuse, and to give to the M the pronunciation as they ought in the combination of all the vowels, there being no reason to make the least alteration in it.

Rule IV. When not occur together in Latin, all the letters are often preserved in Spanish in writing, but the c is hardly, if at all pronounced in speaking, as sánsto, sanstidád, distinsto, púnsto, &c. write sánto, santidád, &c.

NSC and NSCR are to be pronounced in the words where they are found, as transcendentál, conscripto, inscripto, this word consciencia excepted,

in which the f is not specified.

NSP and NST are retained in the Spanish, as conspiración, transparénte, transposición, transportár, transplantar, constar, constancia, constitución, institución, &c. the use of the letters NSTR must be kept in the words constreñir, construir, construcción, demonstráble, demonstración, instruír, instrucción, ménstruo, mónstruo, &c. which otherwise happens in mostrár, mostradór, mostrénco, and their derivations in which n is omitted.

N. B. It is to be observed by the by, that the n is lost in these words Trasteár, Trasladár, Trasládo, Trastucir, Trasnochár, Traspalar, Traspásso, Trastrocar, for the reason of being so admitted: but is preserved in the following Transferir, Transsiguración, Transgressión,

Trasgressión, Translación, Transmigración, Transmulár,

Transformár, Transubstanciación, Transversál.

Rule V. The two consonants SC are to be retained in those words, in which the vowels a or w follows them, as escále, escáma, escóta, escuéla, escória, Pescádo, Pescuézo: and although the sis not pronounced in the words apacentar, adolecér, conciéncia, ciéncia, conocér, crecér, florecér, pacér, yet it is retained in ascender, ascendencia, ascendénte, adolescéncia, condescender, descender, descenir, aquiescência, disceptación, discernir, disciplina, discipulo, miscelanea.

Rule VI. XC, when between two vowels, are to be pronounced if they are so in the original, as excélso, éxcelénte, excidio, excommunión, excúsa, excusár, &c. without exception. The like is to be observed in the concurrence of XCL and XCR, as exelamár, excluír, excremênto, &c. as likewise when after x follow p alone, pl, or pr, as experiencia, exposición, explanár, explicár, explorár, exprimír. And lastly, when q or t follow x their original is to be attended to, as exquisito, extender, exterioridad, extinguír; extrabér, extrémo, extrangéro, extraordinário, &c.

CHAP. V.

Of the Diphthongs.

HE concurrence of two vowels, which compose but one syllable, is so frequent in the Spanish tongue, that the like is hardly to be found in any other. For tho' the vowels are but five, yet they admit twenty combinations; to which Anthony

de Nebrixa, in bis treatise of the Spanish Orthography, gives the name of diphthongs; Valéra, Sandoval, on the Rudiments of the Grammar, and several other authors are of the same opinion, tho' Rensigo in his poetical treatise attributes the joining of the two vowels in one syllable to the figure Syneresis. But as it is said in the 2d chapter, a diphthong is a perceptible sound of the two vowels in one syllable, and as in the following examples, the combination of the vowels make only one syllable in the Spanish tongue, they are admitted as diphthongs, and both vowels pronounced with some distinction, and a perceptible sound, viz.

In ae, as acaecimiénte, accident; albalaes, a sort of bills of the court of justice.

In ai, as áire, air; alcáide, a governor of a castle.

In ao, as chaos, a confusion; daos, do ye give, or give ye.

In au, as causa, cause; cautéla, caution.

In ea, as beatitúd, blessedness, holiness; séa from sér, to be, pres. optative.

In ei or ey, as péine, a comb; réino, a kingdom;

léy, the law; réy, king.

In eo, as Geometría, Geometry; beodéz, drun-kenness.

In eu, as déude, a debt; féudo, a fief.

In ia, as liadúra, a binding; súsia or súzia, a foul dirty thing.

In ie, as Ciélo, Heaven; miédo, fear.

In io, as súsio, adj. dirty, foul; dió, he gave.

In iu, as ciudád, a city; viudo, a widower.

In oa, as loa, praise; loable, praise-worthy.

In oi, as dói, I give; bói, this day; sói, I am.

In ee, as béree, an hero; reedura, a gnawing.

In ou, as Coutiño, the simame of a family, or a shed in a park; Moura, a town, or a simame of a family.

In

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In ua, as quál, which; cuájo, rennet to make cheese.

In ue, as buéno, good; suégo, fire.

In ui, as búitre, a vulture; cuidádo, care.

In uo, as águo, I water, or mix water to wine,

&c. mútuo, mutual.

But it must be observed, that not always the two vowels tho' joined together compose one syllable or a diphthong: because when the accent is put on the last, then they form two vowels, cáe, bối, ráe, mútuo are monosyllables, and the same vowels in

caér, oi, raér, mutuó make two syllables.

It must be noted also, that in the concurrence of those vowels, the i is always the Latin one, and not y; and so it would be a notorious error to make use of the y in these words, writing ayre, buytre, réyno, toyson, when they are to be written thus aire, buitre, &c. because the i does not strike as the y on another vowel: except from this rule all the nouns terminated in y which in plural is made consonant, réyes, léyes, buéyes.

Of Tripbtbongs.

A Triphthong is the sounding of three vowels put together in one syllable, and are five in Spanish, viz.

In iai, as deciais, ye did say; bebiais, ye were

drinking.

In iao, as aviaos, make ye ready; preciaos, let ye be valued.

In iei, as envicieis, that you may corrupt; senten-

cieis, that you may give sentence.

In uai, as agúais, ye put water into the liquor; gúai, a lass.

In uei, as jugueis, that ye may play; bueitre for

buitre, a vulture.

There are some authors who add another diphthong of ine, but in this they must be deceived, because the i or u in the nouns where ine is sound, are consonants, as Arroyuélo, a little brook; vive, live thou.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Accents, &cc.

Acute. Grave is that which descends obliquely from the lest to the right thus, and is only used in the Spanish language on the sour vowels à, è, ò, ù, when each is separate, and makes a persect sense by itself. Acute is that which descends from the right to the lest thus, and serves to prolong, make acute and strong the pronunciation, as arnés, armour; amó, he loved; amará, he will love; and it is also used to denote the quantity of the syllable.

But the most common use of the acute is to shew upon what syllable the strength of the pronunciation lies, for some words quite alter their signification according to the placing of the accent; as cántara, a sort of measure or pitcher; cantára, I would sing; cantará, he will sing; sibro, a book; sibró, he delivered, discharged, or gave a bill. When two or three consonants sollow a vowel, there is no necessity to mark the accent upon it, their pronunciation being long by nature: the words whose consonants are mute or liquid are excepted, as árbitro, an arbitrator; cáthedra, a chair in which a professor teaches

teaches any science; lúgubre, mournful; the same is to be observed in the words called esdrúxulos, dactyles; as águila, an eagle; música, musick; máximo, greatest; which have the accent in the antepenultima. From whence is inserred, how erroneous is the opinion of those who make use of the Grave accent instead of the Acute, without understanding the sense of these words; because the accent Grave never makes a syllable long, but depresses and moderates the pronunciation.

To clear these things, and that it may be known where the accent might be laid on the Spanish words,

I insert here the following rules.

RULE I.

All Spanish words are derived from the Latin, have their accent on the same syllable as in the Latin words, when in the ablative case of the singular, (because, as I intend to say hereaster, the Spanish words are formed from the ablative singular of the Latin words) except when they retain the Latin nominative, as senix, régimen, sal, &c. viz.

Latin.	Spanish.	English.
Aquila,	Aguila,	an Eagle.
Amicus,	Amigo,	a Friend.
Baculum,	Baculo,	a Staff.
Clericus,	Clérigo.	a Clergyman.
Limes,	Limite.	a Limit, or Bound.
Pontifex,	Pontifice.	a Pontisf, the Pope.
Prudens.	Prudénte,	Prudent.
Spiritus.	Espéritu,	a Spirit.
Terminus,	Término,	a Term, or Limit.
Vapor,	Vapór,	a Vapor.

All the superlatives in issue, and issue, have their accent in the antepenultima in Latin, as amantissue, tissue-ma,

tissimo-ma, most loved; castissimo-ma, most chaste; beatissimo-ma, most holy, &c. add to these infimo, lowest, meanest, intimo, intimate; máximo, greatest; mínimo, the least; óptimo, best; próximo, nearest neighbour; último, utmost, last, Gc.

Rule II. Of the penultima syllable.

A LL words ending in ia, which denote some office, quality, passions of mind, place, or an aggregation of several things, have their accent on the penultima, as

Alegria, mirth, &c. Clericia, the clergy. Especería, a grocer's shop. Ensermerin, an apart- Mejoria, growing betment for the fick.

Librería, a library. Herreria, a smith's shop. I Señoria, lordship.

Alcaldia, the office of a Hospederia, a place to magistrate.

Alceria, mirth, &c.

Hospederia, a place to entertain strangers in, &c.

Panadería, a baker'sshop.

ter.

Menoria, minority.

Of this kind are the words that have any of these vowels a, e, o, u, before another vowel in the penultima, as

Albacéa, an executor of a | Grangéo, gain, purchase, will.

Aldéa, a village.

Bilbáo, Bilboa.

Boléo, the flight of a ball.

Corréa, a leather strap.

Corréo, a post-mail. Floréo, a flourish.

Livréa, livery.

Lóa, praise.

Pica, a soldier's pike, or a fish so called.

Regodéo, merry-making, છેં.

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Except área, an area; frámea, a dart; foráneo, belonging to the court of judicature; idóneo, apt; incorpóreo, incorporeal; mónstruo, a monster, &c. which have the accent in antepenultima.

To this rule belong, all the words which carry

the diphthongs in the penultima, as

Amáine, let him strike sail; báile, a ball, náipes, playing cards; apláuso, applause, &c. without

exception.

The diminutives do likewise belong to this rule, as asnico, asnillo, a little ass; bonico, bonito, somewhat pretty, &c.

Rule III. Of the last syllable.

A L L nouns ending in d, i, l, n, r, f, x, z, those in

B. Abád, an Abbot; beldád, beauty; except áspid, an asp; buésped, an host, a landlord.

I. Albeli, a clove-gillistower-violet, bocaci,

buckram, &c. except cási, almost.

L. animál, caracól, a snail; generál, except ágil, nimble, active; ángel, angel; apóstol, apostle, cónsul,

consul; fácil, easy; deficil, difficult, &c.

N. Afán, labour, weariness; almidón, starch; except crimen, crime; exámen, examination; imágen, an image; jóven, youth; márgen, margin; órden, order; and other Latin words.

R. Amór, love; mugér, a woman; except acibar, aloes; alcázar, a castle, palace; almibar, sugar,

boiled to a consistence, ánsar, a goose, &c.

S. Ambargris, ambergreese; anis, anniseed; except ántes, rather; árlos, shrubs; agátas, on all four like a cat; à sabiéndas, knowingly, designedly; de brúces, with the mouth downwards; entónces, then, &c.

X. Almoradúx, the sweet marjoram; baláx, a precious stone, &c. without exception.

Z. Arcadúz, aqueduct; Albornóz, a sort of upper garment used by the Moors, &c. except Alférez,

an enlign, &c.

All adverbs of place have their accent on the last syllable, as $ac\hat{a}$, hither; $acuti\hat{a}$, yonder; $all\hat{a}$, thirther; $all\hat{a}$, there; $d\hat{o}$, where; $ad\hat{o}$, to what place; $ded\hat{o}$, from whence; $aqu\hat{a}$, here, $\mathcal{C}c$. and the following words: $albal\hat{a}$, a fort of writing; Alcalá, a name of a city in Spain, &c.

As the accent will be put upon the verb through all their tenses and moods, according to order in the conjugations, it will be needless to

speak of them here.

CHAP. VII.

Of the manner of Pointing.

HE want of distinctions in clauses makes writing very impersect, and to put them in an improper place, causes such equivocation in the sense, that this sense either is not understood, or at least is consounded. For which reason, and for the proper division of words, and clauses of periods and speeches; it must be known, that there are eight signs, notes, or particles, used to this purpose.

1. Comma, subdistinction, encise, or a stroke formed thus (,) and so called to denote the half suspension, or pause, which denotes the expectation of something else to follow; it serves likewise di-

distinctly

distinctly to separate one clause from another, as Felicidad es de un Réino tenér un Principe sábio, que abraze lo buéno, y evite lo málo, baciéndo justicia à tódos, it is a happiness to a kingdom to have a wise Prince, that embraces the good, and shuns evil, doing justice to every body.

2. A full stop formed thus (.) serves to denote, that the period is quite formed, and that the speech is perfectly concluded: as nádie se alabe, bastaque acábe. Let no body praise himself, till he gets what he is about. Albricias mádre, que pregónan a mi pádre, give me something mother for my good news, for they are crying my father; said of people that mistake good news for bad, or rejoice in other's missortunes.

- 3. Comma and a point thus (;) formed; (called by the Greeks an imperfect Colon, or Semicolon) is used to denote the implication and contradiction of things in the speech, or that they differ, as los Pádres son dignos de reverência; Pero Dios de adoración, Fathers deserve a reverence or respect; but God worship. Pédro es sabio; pero su sobérbia le dessúce. Peter is a wise man; but his pride dishonours him.
- 4. Two points (called by the Greeks a perfect Colon) marked thus (:) ferve to denote that the fense is not perfectly expressed in the speech, and that there is something wanting to perfect it: as no bacér mal algúno es innocencia: no bacér mal à ótro es justicia, to do no evil is innocence: but justice to wrong no body. La injúria si es verdád, tómala por adverténcia: si es mentíra, por crédito, the injury is it is true, take it as a warning: if salse, for reputation and credit.

5. Note of Interrogation formed thus (?) denotes that something is asked or questioned: as à donde vás? where you are going? &c.

6. A note of Admiration thus (!) express the affection of mind and surprise caused by a sudden

news or consideration of something: as O Ciélos! O Heaven! à bondad divina! O divine goodness! d tiempos! O times! d vicios! O vices! d costumbres! O customs! à depravados siglos! O corrupted age!

7. A Parenthesis thus () serves to separate a clause, without which the speech may have a persect sense, to the end that it may be more plain, and to avoid confusion: as el ministro sábio (que juntamente es desinterezádo) es digno de tóta alabanza, a wise minister (who is altogether difinterested) is worthy of every

body's praise.

8. Dieresis thus: (") is a Greek word (called by the Printers Crema, and signifies a severing or division) and serves to separate two vowels which might be joined in one syllable, and to note that both are to be pronounced plainly and with distinction. Anciently this mark was put upon the u, and i vowels, when before another vowel; because there was no difference made in writing between the i and u, to shew when they ought to be vowels and when confonants; now this division is to be put on the u: as eloquente, eloquent; frequencia, frequency. And this only in the words where u is pronounced plainly and openly; so that there is no need of a Dieresis in these guerra, war; guía, guide; guinda, a common cherry; quince, fifteen.

To these add the note of Division or stroke figured thus (-) which is put at the end of a line, when the word is divided or cut, that it may be known that it is not finished: as in these (carefully dividing each syllable as children in spelling) á-nimo, áni-mo, courage, mind; it cannot be divided thus: án-imo, nor thus anim-o: in the words where two If, rr, &c. are found, then the first consonant is pronounced with the preceding vowel, and the second with the following, and so accidente, accident; and bonissimo,

bonissimo, the best, the most pretty or better are to be divided thus ac-cidente or acciden-te, bonis-simo.

Apostrophe is a stroke put over some letters to denote that another letter, which ought to be there, is lest out, and lost by the figure Synaléphe of the sollowing vowel: as d'el of him, del'água, of water; qu'éra, which was; s'omîte, it is omitted. Which manner is much used in the English, and French languages; and tho' in old Spanish books it is often observed, yet common use has lest it off in the Spanish language, as an insignificant thing, which often consounds; so that by joining the letters are single words formed, saying del, essoro, the other; estotro, this other; or writing the two ee or ea for better intelligence, thus de el, ésse otro, éste otro, que éra, se osende, &c.

Of the use of capital letters.

WITH capital letters are to begin any writing, paragraph, period, or speech, after a final point; all the proper names, as well of perfons, provinces, kingdoms, districts, cities, towns, villages, mountains, rivers, fountains, &c. as the sirnames, renowns of authority or same; those of dignities, titles, honourable employments, and other names of distinction, as King, Prince, &c. and altho' capital letters should be used at the beginning of each verse; yet the Spaniards are not exact in this point, for they only begin the verses of their heroic and grand Poems with capital letters, being careless in other species of poetry.

PART II.

Of ETYMOLOGY.

REAT is the difference between the mother-ly or dead tongues, and the modern or living ones: because what the first of its firmness or stability will not allow the liberty of inventing or changing a word, case, nor tense, without the risk of committing a barbarism or tolecism; the latter, being in the arbitrary power of the living, is nourished, either by adding some words, perfecting those in use, or forgetting those which in it's stuttering age were used. To this was likewise subject the Latin tongue, till it was cultivated by Cicero, Plautus, Virgil, &c. it sprang up in time of Janus and Saturnus, in whose language the priests of Mars wrote those verses called by their name Salii, which are kept in reverence or respect of the age, which shews the unpolished infancy of that language: it increased in time of Latius, from whence was derived the Latin, when the twelve law tables were written in Latin; and was perfect in the flourishing age of the Romans: but as soon as their empire finished, the language sell with it, degenerating in such a manner, that at present is looked on as half corrupted, there being so many barbarisms in its Latinity.

For which like reason, many are the words which the tyrant Use has introduced in the Spanish language, whose root has no other trench than the good pleasure of men; and other words are so much degenerated from their original, that almost deny their birth: as desabuciár, to desert (is called Physician's verb, and is only used to express when

a man is given over by the Physicians) from the Latin siducia, but has quite opposite sense; lavár,

to wash; from lódo, mud, mire, or dirt.

Many have been the authors who treated on Etymologies, but who treated with better order and method was St Isidore, a Spaniard, whose rules has followed the Royal Academy at Madrid in their new dictionary of the Spanish language; to which I refer the curious.

Etymology (as a part of the Grammar) denotes and shews the way to find out the cases of nouns, tenses of verbs, their regularity and irregularity, and the variety of parts in a speech; some authors define Etymology thus: The knowledge and discretion of the parts and particles of a speech. And to proceed to particulars, we think it proper to begin with

CHAP. I.

Of the eight parts of speech, and especially of Nouns.

I N Spanish as well as in Latin, there are eight parts of speech.

Noun,
Pronoun,
Verb,
Participle.

Adverb,
Conjunction,
Preposition,
Interjection,

Of a Noun.

Noun is a part of speech, which signifies a thing without any reference to time, &c. as máno, a hand; cása, a house.

Nouns

Nouns are divided into substantives and ad-

jectives.

A noun substantive is that which can stand by it self, without an adjective, as bombre, a man; cabállo, a horse, &c. whereas the adjective cannot stand by it self, as being of no value without the addition of the substantive, as buéno, good; brióso mettelesome, &c. give no perfect notion of themselves, but are explained by being conjoined to the substantives, as bómbre buéno, a good man; cabállo brióso, a mettlesome horse.

Nouns substantives are divided into proper names and appellatives. The proper names are such as signify certain determinate things, as Juán, John; Róma, Rome. Appellatives are those that signify things undeterminate, as iglésia, a church; cása, a house. Some of the nouns are called primitives, that is original; others derivatives for their being derived of others, as lección, oído. Nouns are again divided into simple, as justó, just; and compound, as injústo, unjust.

There are also diminutives and augmentatives, in both which the *Spanish* abounds more than any other language, there being no word but what admits of several diminutives, to represent the thing spoken of, little; and augmentatives, to represent

it greater.

Diminutives are formed by adding to the word illo, ico, ito, éte, uélo, or éjo, and sometimes ote.

For Example,

Hómbre, a man; forms Hombrecillo, Hombrecico, Hombrecito.

Muchachi, a boy; Muchachillo, Muchachico, Muchachito, Muchachuélo.

Where observe the difference between these several sorts, which is that those ending in illo and uilo, as Hom-

Hombrecillo, Muchachuélo, and the like, denote fomething of contempt, as, a pitiful little man or boy; whereas those ending in ico, or ito, only denote smallness, and sometimes kindness, as when we say Juanico or Juanito, which is Johnny or Jacky.

Diminutives in ete and ino likewise denote nothing but smallness, as mózo, a youth; mozéte, a young lad; palóma, a dove; palomíno, a young pigeon; whereas those in ejo imply at the same time something of contempt or dislike, as cuchillo, a knife; cuchilléjo, a pitiful little knife; bidálgo, a gentleman; bidalgóte, an inconsiderable gentleman.

The same is also used in adjectives, as grande, large or great; grandezillo, grandezico, grandezuelo, grandete, all which signify largish, as we may express it, or somewhat large.

There are moreover diminutives formed upon diminutives; as chico, small; chiquito, smaller

than the other, and chiquitico, very small.

There are on the other hand augmentatives, as has been said, which enlarge, or represent a thing bigger, without any degree of comparison; and these are formed by adding ázo, on, or óte, to the word, as bómbre, a man; bombrázo, bombrón or bombróte, a great lusty man; pérro, a dog; per-rázo, perrón, or perrote, a great large dog.

The nouns numeral, or of number, called cardinals, are as follows:

Uno, one.
Dos, two.
Tres, three.
Quatro, four.
Cinco, five.
Seis, fix.
Siète, seven.
Ocho, eight.

Nuéve, nine.
Diéz, ten.
Once, eleven.
Dôce, twelve.
Tréce, tbirteen.
Catórce, fourteen.
Quince, fifteen.
Diez y seis, sixteen.

Diez y siète, seventeen. Diez y ócho, eighteen. Diez y nuéve, nineteen. Veinte, twenty. Veinte y uno, twenty one. Veinte y dos, twenty two.

Tréinta, thirty. Quarénta, forty. Cincuénta, fifty. Sefénta, fixty. Seténta, seventy. Ochénta, eighty. Novénta, ninety. Ciénto, a bundred. Ciénto y uno, a bundred

Dociéntos, or Ducientos Cién mil, an bundred two bundred. thousand.

and one, &c.

Treciéntos, three bundred. Millón, a million.

Quatrociéntos, four bun-

Quinientos, five bundred. Seiscientos, six bundred. Seteciéntos, seven bundred.

Ochociéntos, eight hundred.

Nuéveciéntos | nine bun-or dred.

Mil, a thousand.

Mil y Quiniéntos, a thousand five bundred.

Dos mil, two thousand. Tres mil, three thousand, &c.

N. B. That all these cardinals are undeclined, and of the common gender, except uno, una, uno, in plural unos, unas, and ciénto, dociéntos, dociéntas. U'no masculine (in the singular only) when it comes before a noun loses o, as un libró, a book; un soldádo, a soldier. Ciento likewise loses to when before a noun, either masculine, or seminine, as cién soldádos, hundred soldiers; cién mugéres, hundred women: but when another number follows it with a conjunction between, then it retains to, as ciénto y úno, ciénto y dos, &c. When ciénto has un before, then it is made substantive, and governs a genitive, as un ciento de cabállos, or un centenár de cabállos, an hundred of horse.

All the numbers from ciento to mil, are masculine, and may be made feminine, changing os in as, as duciéntos, ducientás, mil is undeclined, and of the common gender, but million, a million,

42 The RUDIMENTS of is masculine and declined, as, un millón, dos millónes.

The ordinals which declare the order of time, or place, are

Priméro, first.
Segúndo, second.
Tercéro, third.
Quárto, sourth.
Quárto, fourth.
Quínto, fisth.
Séxto, sixth.
Séptimo, seventh.
Octávo, eighth.
Nóno, or Novéno, ninth.
Décimo, or Decéno, tenth.
Undécimo, or Oncéno,
eleventh.

Duodécimo, or Docéno, twelftb.

Décimotercio, or Trecéno, thirteenth.

Décimoquarto, or Catorcéno, fourteentb.

Décimoquinto, or Quincéno, fisteenth.

Décimo séxto, sixteenth.

Décimo séptimo, Seventeenth.

Décimo octavo, eighteenth.

Décimo nono, nineteenth. Vigésimo, or Veinténo, twentieth. Trigésimo, or Treinténo, thirtieth.

Quadragésimo, or Quarenténo, fortieth.

Quinquagésimo, or Cincuenténo, fistieth.

Sexagésimo, or Sesenténo, sixtietb.

Septuagésimo, or Setenténo, seventieth.

Octuagésimo, or Ochenténo, eightieth.

Nonagésimo, or Noventéno, ninetieth.

Centésimo, Cienténo, or Centéno, bundredtb.

Docientésimo, or Docientésimo, two bundredth.

Trecentésimo, or Trecenténo, three bundredth.

Quatrocentésimo, or Quatrocientéso, four bundredth.

Quingentésimo, or Quinienténo, frue bundredth, &c.

Milésimo, thousandth.

Note, that the Spaniards make use of the ordinals and cardinals promiscuously, as en el año de mil sescientes y ócho, for en el año milesimo seiscentésimo y octavo: el año quince, for décimo quinto; ciénto y seténta

selénta y siéte, for centésimo septuagésimo séptimo, this must be understood only in the computation of years, chapters, &c. the ordinals are masculine, and by changing o in a are feminine, as priméro, priméra.

The nouns numeral called distributives, or of order, are

De uno en uno, one by one.

De dos en dos, by two and two.

De tres entres, by three and three.

De quatro en quatro, by four and four.

De cinco en cinco, by five and five, &c. as los Fráiles van de dos en dos fuéra del convento,

the Fryars when they go out of the convent they

go by two and two.

Note, that when the letter a is put between the two cardinals as uno à uno, then à stand instead of contra, against; as dos à dos, two to or against two: the same is in these, tantos à tantos, so many against so many, as rinamos quatro à quatro, or tantos à tántos, let us fight four to four, or so many against so many, that is even or equal in number.

Of ADJECTIVES.

HE termination of Spanish adjectives is for the most part in e, or o, as grande, large; dúlce, sweet; bréve, short; buéno, good; sánto, holy, &c.

But there are other adjectives also, whose termination is in l, as útil, useful; débil, weak; frágil, frail; fértil, fruitful; and others in z, as capáz,

capable; rapáz, ravenous.

Those that terminate in e, never vary in any gender; so in the adjectives, grande, great; dulce, sweet; terrible, terrible, we say in the masculine gender,

gender, hombre grande, a great man; in the seminine, muger grande, a great woman; and in the

neuter, lo grande, that which is great.

Those that terminate in o, in the seminine gender, change their termination into a, as in buéno, good, the masculine is, bómbre buéno, a good man; the seminine, mugér buéna, a good woman; but the neuter is again in o, as lo buéno, that which is good.

Such as terminate in l, or z, never change in any

gender.

The adjectives grande, great; and bueno, good; are often placed before the substantives, and then sometimes they loose the last syllable, as is usual to say, gran bombre, a great man; buen caballo, a good horse; but the seminine gender, buena, is not liable to that abbreviation, because the cutting off the a, would make it masculine, and therefore it must always be said, buena mugér, a good woman; buena

cása, a good house.

Sánto, when it signifies a saint, has always the last syllable cut off before the proper name, and we say, San Pédro, St Peter; San Andrés, St Andrew, &c. except only out of this general rule, Sánto Domígno, Sánto Thomás, Sánto Toribio, and any saints names that begin with Do, or To, because the cutting off the last syllable of Santo, before them would sink the sound of the name. In speaking of a semale saint, no letter is cut off, but it is pronounced at length, as Sánta Apolónia, Sánta Margarita, &c.

The degrees of comparison.

LL Adjectives have their three degrees of comparison; the positive, which plainly and simply denotes the thing, as dosto, learned; discreto, discreet, &c.

The comparative either enhances or debases the thing, making a comparison, as mas dosto, more

learned;

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learned; ménos dòcto, less learned; mas sánto, more

holy; ménos sánto, less holy.

The superlative raises the thing to the highest pitch, or debases it to the lowest, as cabállo velo-cissimo, a most sleet horse; cára bellissima, a most beautiful face.

In Spanish there is no comparative degree formed from the positive, as in the Latin, but that desect is supplied, by adding the article mas, more, or ménos, less, to the positive; as cláro, clear; mas cláro, clearer, or more clear; obscúro, dark; ménos

obscúro, less dark.

The superlative degree is formed when the positive ends in a vowel, by changing that last vowel into issumo, as from cláro, clear; make the superlative clarissimo, most clear; or by the adverb múi, very; or by múcho mas, saying mui, or mucho mas cláro: but if the positive ends in a consonant, add issumo, as from vil, base; vilissimo, most base; from capáz, capable, capacissimo, most capable.

The six sollowing words are an exception from the rules above, in relation to the comparative degree, for their superlatives sollow the common rule, where note that in these the comparative quite varies

from the positive, as follows.

Buéno, good, méjor, better; bonissimo, or óptimo, best of all.

Málo, bad; peór, worse; péssimo, or malissimo, worst of all.

Gránde, great; mayor, greater; grandissimo, or máximo, greatest of all.

Pequéño, little; ménor, less; pequeñissimo, or minimo, least of all.

Múcho, much; mas, more; muchissimo, most of all.

Póco, little; ménos, less; poquissimo, least of all.

These two are without a positive and compatative.

Acérrimo,

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Acérrimo, extraordinary eager, tenacious, &c. Ubérrimo, extraordinary fruitful.

Of GENDERS.

It is no easy matter to determine, whether there are as many genders in Spanish, as in the Latin, which has five, viz. the masculine, the seminine, the neuter, the common of two, and the common of three. The question arises from the Spanish, having no substantatives of the neuter gender, whence it follows that no adjectives can have it, as being only an accident of the other, and there cannot be that in the accident which is not in the subject; whence it will follow that there can be only three genders, the masculine, the seminine, and the common of two.

But this notion, though supported by many, must needs be erroneous; for it is plain that when adjectives, pronouns, and participles, are used as substantives, there is a neuter gender, as appears by the three several articles that express them, for el is the masculine, la the seminine, and lo the neuter; for example, el bómbre, the man; la mugér, the woman; and lo buéno, that which is good. This is again demonstrable in the articles, éste cabállo, this horse; ésta Burra, this she ass; and ésto, this thing; which exactly answer to the Latin, bic, bæc, boc: and therefore it is infallible that these three genders must have a being. As to the others, take the following rules.

1. All adjectives, pronouns, and participles, are of the common gender of three, that is, they will admit of three articles, éste, ésta, ésto, by which the three genders are expressed, which is not only to be supposed when they alter their termination, as buéno, buéna, buéno, but also when they always retain the same, as amante, prudénte, &c.

2. All nouns that are under one and the same termination expressing both man and woman, or the male and semale of any sort of living creature, are of the common gender of two, as éste guárda, this man keeper; ésta guárda, this woman keeper.

3. The epicene under one termination denotes both the male and female of all animals, and yet has only the masculine, or the feminine article, to express both kinds, for which reason the words mácho, male; or bémbra, female; are added to make the distinction, as, ésta codorniz mácho, this cock quail; éste zorzál bémbra, this hen thrush.

4. All names fignifying the males of any fort of animals, are of the masculine gender, as Pédro, Peter; bómbre, a man; cónde, an earl; León, a lion. And all that signify the semale of any sort, are of the seminine gender, as María, Mary;

mugér, a woman; marquésa, a marchioness.

Those words are of the doubtful gender, which have sometimes the masculine, and sometimes the seminine prefixed by authors. But for as much as this ambiguity at first proceeded from ignorance, it will be proper for those who understand better, notwithstanding the privilege grounded on custom, to give every word its proper gender. Some words of this fort that occur, are árte, canál, colór, eclipse, embléma, mar, órden, márgen, origen, théma. These we frequently find used with either of the articles el, or la, as, el árte, or la árte, the art; and yet it ought certainly to be la, to denote the seminine, as in the Latin, from whence it is derived; the same may be said of all others which of right should ever follow their original.

Rules to know the gender of nouns.

A L L nouns ending in a are of the feminine Jender, as pláza, a square, or market; rósa. a rose; cása, a house. The exceptions are planéta, a planet; cométa, a comet, or blazing star; día; a day; prophéta, a prophet; evangélista, an evangelist; poéta, a poet; Calvinista, a Calvinist; Jesuita, a Jesuit; also such as are derived from the Greek, as dógma, a dogma, or a received opinion, probléma, a problem; which are masculine, but

embléma, an emblem, is of doubtless gender.

Nouns ending in e are generally of the masculine gender, as diénte, a tooth; monte, a mountain. Except, sé, faith; suénte, a sountain; llave, a key; léche, milk; ménte, the mind; torre, a tower; tróxe, a granary; ánade, a duck; alvayálde, ceruse; áve, a sowl; cálle, a street; cárne, slesh; clave, a key of an organ; corte, a prince's court; corriénte, a cutrent; dôte, a dowry; espécie, a species; frénte, the forehead; génte, people; muérte, death; niève, snow; noche, night; nube, a cloud; nave, a ship; puente, a bridge; parte, a part; serpiénte, a serpent; all which are seminine; but corte, when it signifies cutting, shaping, or contriving, is masculine.

Again, all nouns ending in re, that have a mute letter before it, are seminine, as costúmbre, custom; sángre, blood, &c. From which general rule are likewise excepted, cobre, coper; cofre, a trunk; enjambré, a swarm; nómbre, a name; and the names of months, Setiémbre, Octúbre, Noviémbre,

Deciémbre, which are masculine.

Nouns ending in i are masculine, if derived from the Arabick, as albeli, a violet, according to Nebrissensis; yet some will have it to be a clove gilliflower; alboli, or albori, a granary; zabori, one that pretends to see into things that are not transparent, transparent, as stone-walls, &c. But such words taken from the Greek are seminine, as éxtasi, an extasy, Sintáxi, Syntax.

Nouns ending in o are masculine, as cámpo, a sield; témplo, a church; except máno, a hand; náo, a ship; pró, good; for we say, buéna pro os hága,

much good may it do you.

Nouns ending in u are masculine, as Espiritu, the spirit; impetu, violence.

Nouns ending in y are feminine, as léy, law;

gréy, a flock. Except Réy, a King.

This is all that can be said of nouns ending in vow-

Nouns ending in d are generally of the seminine gender, as charidád, charity; babilidád, ability; except césped, a turf; buésped, an host, or guest; ardid, a stratagem; Adalid, a leader; Cenid, the Zenith; almúd, a certain measure; ataúd, a cossin; laúd, a lute, which are masculine.

Nouns ending in l are masculine, as pardál, a sparrow; arancél, a list or roll. The exceptions are cál, lime; sál, salt; señál, a sign, or token; cárcel, a prison; biél, gall; miél, honey; piél, the

ſkin.

Nouns ending in n are masculine, as carbón, cole; Rabadán, a chief among shepherds; almazén, a storehouse. Except sién, the temple of the head; sartén, a frying-pan; and all words derived from the Latin termination in go, as imágen, an image, from imago; márgen, a margin; from margo, &c. Likewise those ending in ion, as región, a region; elección, election; and those ending in azón, as razón, reason; from which again except, corazón, the heart; tarazón, a piece; which are masculine.

Nouns ending in r are masculine, as amór, love; Alcázar, a palace; except segúr, an axe, flór, a

flower; labór, work; mugér, a woman.

Nouns ending in s are masculine, as combés, the deck of a ship; País, a country, or landskip. Except

cept miés, harvest; Rés, a head of cattle; tós, a cough; and proper names of women, as Ignés, Agnes.

Nouns ending in x are masculine, as relóx, a

clock; carcáx, a quiver.

Nouns ending in z, are for the most part seminine, as páz, peace; niñéz, childhood; naríz, the nose; bóz, a sickle; lúz, light. Except agráz, verjuice; soláz, comfort; antisaz, a vail, or covering for the sace; almiréz, a mortar; dobléz, a sold, or salshood; jaéz, surniture sor a horse; pez, a sish; axedréz, a chequer, or draught-board; varníz, varnish; tapíz, a carpet; matíz, a shadowing in painting; albornóz, a moorish coat; arróz, rice; altramúz, a lupine; all which are masculine.

To these rules may be added, that all nouns signifying the male, must of course be masculine, as Dúque, a Duke; gállo, a cock; león, a lion; and those denoting a semale, must be seminine, as Condésa, a Countess; gallina, a hen.

It is further to be observed, that whatsoever the termination happens to be, the proper names of rivers are always masculine, as el Guadiána, and so

of any others, &c.

Of the other accidents belonging to a Noun.

HE accidents usually belonging to a noun, are its declination, cases, numbers, and articles; but all these particulars must be explained in the following manner.

Of Declensions or Declinations.

OUNS in Spanish are not declined by altering or varying the termination, or last syllable, as is done in the Latin, but by adding and varying

the SPANISH GRAMMAR. 51 varying the articles, as they are peculiar to each case.

And if the declentions are known by the variation of the nouns; it being certain that the Spaniards only vary in the plural number: it may be faid by deduction that there are five distinct declentions in Spanish, as in Latin: because the plural numbers end in

As, as régla, réglas, a rule. Es, as pádre, pádres, a father. Is, as rubí, rubís, and rubies, a ruby. Os, as témplo, témplos, a temple or church. Us, as tribu, tribus, a tribe.

There are three particles or notes to denote the cases of a Noun, viz. De for the genitive and ablative, à or pára for the dative, and ò for the vocative. These particles are called by other authors Articles, but without reason, because the article is declinable, and the above particles can never be declined.

Of the Cases.

HE Spaniards have six cases, like other lanlanguages, being

Nominative, or that which names the thing, and generally goes before the verb, as Pédro perdió su

cápa, Peter lost his cloak.

Genitive, or that which shows to whom the thing belongs, or from whom it proceeds, as éste es el perro de Pédro, this is the dog of Peter; María es bija de Joseph, Mary is Joseph's daughter; so that this case answers to this question, whose or whereof?

Dative, or that which shows the place or person to whom the thing is given, and answereth to this question, to whom or to what? as di mi espada à mi

bermano, I gave my sword to my brother.

Accusative,

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Accusative, or that which declares the subject of the verb, and answers to this question whom or what? and follows generally the verb, as ésta mañana recebi éste presente, this morning I received this present.

Vocative, is called the case of calling, admiring, or saluting, as O Pédro ven aqui, O Peter, pray

come here, &c.

Ablative, or that which denotes the place or perfon from whom the thing is taken, and is generally joined to a preposition, as procedo de la tierra, I proceed from the earth.

Of the Numbers.

HE Spaniards like the Latins, have two numbers, viz.

Singular, which speaketh of one,

Plural, which speaketh of many,

Singular, which speaketh of as Scása a house houses

The singular Spanish, if end with a vowel is made plural by adding the letter s after it, as bombre, bombres; témplo, templos; if end with an i vowel is made plural by adding s or es, as rubi, rubis, or rubies, a ruby; borcegui, borceguis, or borceguies, but generally in es, except maravedi, which makes maravedis, or maravedises, &c. if the noun end with a consonant in singular, then is made plural by adding es, as dolor, dolores; Apostol, Apostoles; páz, lúz; véz, vóz, change z into c in plural, as has been observed before, saying páces, lúces, &c. x is not changed into g in plural, as some authors wrongfully observe, but is retained, and so from relóx say in plural relóxes; carcáx, carcáxes.

Of the Spanish articles.

HERE are three articles in the Spanish language, as well as in the Latin, and are borrowed of the pronoun, viz. el for the maiculines, la for the feminines, and lo for the neuters. An article (which is an accident to the Noun, and a necessary one to the modern languages) is a monesyllable, or a distion composed of one syllable, it is declinable, and serves to distinguish the genders. The Spaniards make use of the articles before all the nouns, except the proper names as in the English tongue. Note, that the English have but one undeclined article, viz. the for the masculine and feminine, and the particle it which often serves for the neuter: so that the English make no difference in genders by their article, when they speak of inanimates, except only the word ship, which is feminine, and then they make use of the relative she, élla, saying she is a 20 gun ship, élla es una nave de 20 cañónes.

El.

This article is irregular in the plural, and make los, and tho' always placed before nouns masculine, as el bombre, the man: it is also used before the feminine nouns beginning with a (and this only in singular, because in plural we say las álmas, las águas) as el água, the water; el álma, or ánima, the soul; which is permitted euphoniæ gratia, for the better found, to avoid two a's coming together, or the cutting one off, which is little used in Spanish; because la água, would sound like l'água, and therefore for the more distinction they say el água, as in French they say mon ame, tho' ame be of the feminine gender, and not ma ame or m'ame. Yet is not this a general rule, for the most received cultom E 3

custom is to preserve la for the words of three or four syllables, as la antiguedád, antiquity; la

Académia, the academy.

El is often put before the verb in the infinitive mood, when followed by another verb, as el comér en tiempo es buéno, como tambien el dormir quando se necessita, to eat when its convenient does good, as it is also to sleep when it is wanted.

When the particles de or a are joined to el, often happens that the Spaniards make one syllable of both, as instead of de el or à el they say del or al,

as it is said before in the Orthography.

Le in singular, and les in plural are osten taken as articles by some authors, but without any grounds for so saying; because they never are used before nouns, but only as relatives after verbs in dative or accusative, according to the case governed by the verb, they are likewise used before the verbs, as dixele esto, I told him this; les acompañé, I accompanied them.

La

Is to be placed before nouns feminine, as la mugér, the woman; except those nouns that begin with a, as has been said just above: it is likewise used before and after the verb, tho' not as article, but as relative, as la llamé, I called her; llamadla, call her; the plural of la is las, and often supplies the noun substantive, as béso las de v. md. that is las mános.

Lo,

As has been said, is the article of the neuter gender, and only used before adjectives, made substantives or taken in that sense, as lo grande, that which is great; lo buéno, that which is good, this article has no plural number, sometimes le is taken absolutely,

lutely, as todo lo que me mandáre v. md. baré con gústo, I will do with pleasure every thing that you will or shall command me. It is used likewise before and after a verb as relative, as lo díre, I will say it; bázlo, do it.

What has been said of the articles as articles, I think is sufficient for the present, and sor the rest I refer the reader to the chapter of Pronouns, and to

the Syntax.

The Masculine article is thus declin'd:

The Singular Number.

Nominative, el, the Genitive, del, or de el, of the Dative, àel, or al, or para el, to the Accusative, el, the Ablative, del, or de el, from the

The Plural Number.

Nominative, los, the Genitive, de los, of the Dative, à or para los to the Accusative, los, the Ablative, de los, from the.

The Feminine thus:

The Singular Number.

Nominative, la, the Genitive, de la, of the Dative, à, or pára la, to the Accusative, la, the Ablative, de la, from the

The Plural Number.

Nominative, las, the Genitive, de las, of the Dative, a las, to the Accusative, las, the Ablative, de las, from the.

The Neuter article thus:

The Singular Number.

Nominative, lo, the Genitive, de lo, of the Dative, à, or pára lo, to the Accusative, lo, the Ablative, de lo, from the

It has no Plural Number.

Nor are these articles capable of any vocative, without we say, O is general to them all, as, O bombre, O man, O mugér, O woman.

Examples of the Nouns in their several Terminations.

Words end in a.

Sing.

Plur.

Hémbra, a Female Frúta, Fruit

Hémbras, Females Frútas, Fruits

Words ending in e.

Sing.

Plur.

Hómbre, a Man Liébre, a Hare Hómbres, Men Liébres, Hares

Words ending in i.

Sing.

Plur.

Rubí, a Ruby Javalí, a Wild Boar Rubis, or Rubies, Rubies Javalis, or Javalies, Wild Boars

Words ending in o.

Sing.

Plur.

Cabállo, a Horse Milágro, a Miracle Cabállos, Horses Milágros, Miracles

Words ending in u.

Sing.

Plur.

Espíritu, a Spirit Tribu, a Tribe

Espíritus, Spirits Tribus, Tribes

Words ending in y.

Sing.

Plur.

Réy, a King Léy, a Law

Réyes, Kings Léyes, Laws

Words ending in d.

Sing.

Plur.

Verdád, Truth Mercéd, a Favour

Verdádes, Truths Mercédes, Favours

Words ending in 1.

Animál, an Animal Gentíl, a Pagan Animales, Animals Gentiles, Gentiles

Words ending in n.

Sing.

Plur.

Pan, Bread Celemin, a Peck Pánes, Loaves Celemines, Pecks

Words ending in r.

Sing.

Plur.

Pesár, Grief Dolór, Pain Pesares, Sorrows Dolóres, Pains

Words ending in s.

Sing.

Plur

Diós, God Mes, a Month Dióses, Gods Méses, Months

Words ending in x.

Sing.

Plur.

Carcáx, a Quiver Relóx, a Clock Carcáxes, Quivers Relóxes, Clocks

Words ending in z.

Sing.

Plur.

Paz, Peace Juéz, a Judge Páces, Peaces Juéces, Judges.

2

Examples

Examples of declining the three several Genders.

Example of the Masculine Gender.

Sing.

Nom. El Pádre, the Father Nom. Los Pádres, the Fathers dre, to the Father Accuf. Al or El Padre, the Father Voc. O Pádre, O Father Voc. O Pádres, O Fathers

Plur.

Gen. Del Padre, of the Father Gen. De los Padres, of the Fathers Dat. Al Pádre, or pára el Pá- Dat. A los Pádres, or pára los Pádres, to the Fathers Acc. Los Padres, the Fathers Abl. Del Padre, from the Father Abl. De los Padres, from the (Fathers

Example of the Feminine Gender.

Sing.

Nom. La Madre, the Mother Nom. Las Madres, the Mothers Voc. O Madre, O Mother Voc. O Madres, O Mothers (ther

Plur.

Gen. De la Madre, of the Mo- Gen. De las Madres, of the Mo-(ther thers Dat. A la Mádre, to the Mo- Dat. A las Mádres, to the Mo-(ther thers Acc. La Madre, the Mother Acc. Las Madres, the Mothers Abl. De la Madre, from the Mo- Abl. De las Madres, from the (Mothers

Example of the Neuter Gender.

Sing.

Nom. Lo buéno, that which is good Gen. De lo buéno, of that which is good Dat. A lo buéno, to that which is good Acc. Lo buéno, that which is good Voc. O bueno, O that which is good Abl. De lo buéno, from that which is good.

These Adjectives used as Substantives have, as has been said before, no Plural Number.

Common Adjectives are declined as Substantives, according to their Genders, and therefore there needs no Examples of them.

Some

Some observations concerning derived and compound Nouns.

HE Nouns of dignity given to Men, are fome of them Substantives, and others Adjectives; the nature of Substantives requires, that they be not given to women, who are possessed of the like dignity, without deriving the Feminine from the Masculine; and thus from Dúque, a Duke is deriv'd Duquésa, a Duchess; from Cónde, an Earl, Condésa, a Countess; from Principe, a Prince, Princésa, a Princess; because Principe in Spanish is of the Masculine Gender. But when the Name of Dignity is a Noun Adjective, as Teniente, a Lieutenant, or a Deputy; Assistant, an Assistant; Presidénte, a President, it serves both Sexes without any Variation; for in speaking of a President's Lady, she is not to be called la Presidenta, but la Presidente; and so in the rest of that sort.

They are guilty of the like Error who speaking of a wild, or mountain She-Goat, call her Cábra monteza, because the Adjective Montés shews both Genders, and therefore the Female is to be called Montés, as well as the Male. However the Adjectives that denote Kingdoms, or Nations, ending in es, are only applied to the Masculine Gender, and the Feminine has the addition of a, as in speaking of a Frenchman, or an Englishman, he is called Francés, or Inglés, but a Woman of those

Nations is Francésa, or Inglésa.

CHAP. II.

Of Pronouns.

PRONOUNS are certain words put into the place, or substituted instead of Nouns, serving

to shew, or express the person, or thing before uamed, without naming it over again.

There are several sorts of Pronouns, some of them are called Primitives, as yó, I, tu, you, si, himself, nos, or nosótros, we; vos, or vosótros, ye.

Others are Derivatives, or Possessives, because derived from those above, and denoting possession, as mío, mine, túyo, thine, súyo, his, nuéstro, ours, vuéstro, yours; with their feminine gender, mía, túya, súya, nuéstra, vuéstra. It is to be observ'd, that these pronouns, of the singular number when placed before substantives, always lose their last syllable, and for mío, túyo, súyo, must be said, mi, tu, su, as mi Pádre, my Father; tu Mádre, your Mother; su Avuélo, his Grandfather. But when a question is asked, then the answer must be mio, túyo, or súyo, as cúyo es éste guánte? whose glove is that? The answer is mio, mine, or tuyo, yours, or $\int u yo$, his. When they are absolute, or taken as neuter, then they have the article lo before, as lo mío, that which is mine; lo túyo, that which is thine, &c. The same is practised in the seminine gender.

To form the plural number of these pronouns mio, tuyo, suyo, or mi, tu, su, add the Letter s, as was before said in the nouns, and you have mios,

túyos, súyos, mis, tus, and sus.

There are also demonstrative pronouns, as éste, ésta, ésto, This; ésse, éssa, ésso, that; and el, élla, éllo, he, she, that, éste, ésta, ésse, éssa, and el are always placed before nouns, as éste libro, this book, éssa carne, that siesh; but ésto, ésso and éllo, are spoken absolutely, without being joined to any noun; ésto, signifying this thing; ésso, that thing; and éllo, the thing.

The particles making the cases in declining, when they come before these pronouns beginning with e, are not always contracted, and it may be said de

este, or deste, de esto, or desto.

The relative pronouns are, qual, which, quién, who, qué, what.

For declining of pronouns, see the following

examples.

The pronoun of the first person Yo is thus declin'd.

Sing.

Plur.

Nom. Yo, I	Nom. Nos, or Nosótros, We
Gen. De mi, Of me	Gen. De nos, or de nosótros, Of us
Dat. A mi, To me	Dat. A nos, er a nosótros, Te us
Acc. Me, or a mi, Me	Acc. Nos, or nosótros, Us
Abl. De mi, From me	Abl. De nos, or de nosótros, From us.

The second person Tu is thus declined:

Nom. Tu, You	Nom. Vos, or volótros, Ye
Gen. De ti, Of zou	Gen. De vos, or vosótros, Of ye
Dat. A ti, To you	Dat. A vos, or vosótros, To se
Acc. Te, or a ti, You	Acc. Vos, or vosótros, Ye
Abl. De ti, From you	Abl. De vos, or vosótros, From se

The third person Si thus:

Sing.

Gen. De si, Of himself, Dat. A si, To himself, Accus. Se, or a si, Himself, Ablat. De si, From himself.

And has no plural number, nor feminine gender, unless mismo be added to it for the masculine, and then misma must be for the feminine, and then it has misma and mismas in the plural

it has mismos and mismos in the plural.

These pronouns in the singular number serve both the masculine and the seminine genders, as does not and vos in the plural; but nosótros and vosótros are masculine, and the seminine is made by turning the last o into a, that is, instead of nosótros say nosótras, and instead of vosótros vosótras.

The

The Spaniards frequently in speech and writing use this pronoun nos with the first person plural of the imperative mood, taking away the s from the verb, as vámonos, for vámos nos, let us go; dexémonos, for dexémos nos, let us leave; and so they do of vos, losing the v, as idos, let ye go, instead of sdvos, or losing d in the second person plural, as emáos, let ye love, instead of amádos, or amádos.

It is proper to observe, that the genitive case of these pronouns, seems to be in a manner superfluous, as never in use; for if we are to speak by way of possession, we must not say el libro es de mi, which would be in English, the book is of me, but instead thereof, we must use the word, mio, viz. el libro es mio, the book is mine. So el cavállo es de ti, is not Spanish, and would signify, the horse is of you; but it must be el cavállo es túyo, the horse is your's; and lastly, el sáyo es de si, is as false, being the Coat is of him, but it must be, el sáyo es súyo, or de v. md. the coat is his. And if the question be asked, cúya obra es ésta? whose work is this? the answer must be, mía, mine, or túya, yours, or súya, his.

These pronouns serve after a verb, which is then rather in the ablative, than the genitive case, as que se dirá de mi? what will be said of me? que será de ti? what will become of you? el bábla de si, he

talks of himself.

The possessives mio, tuyo, suyo, mine, thine, his, and mi, tu, su, my, your, his, as also, nuestro, and vuestro, need not be declined here, all of them following the same rule, without any variation.

The three pronouns, yo, tu, el, are used in composition with the word mismo, signifying itself, as yo mismo, I myself, tu mismo, you yourself, el mismo, he himself; where it is to be noted that el mismo, also signifies the same, but then el is the article the. These three are declined as before, only that the mismo has a singular and a plural number, and therefore

the SPANISH GRAMMAR. 63 therefore we must say, yo mismo, tu mismo, and el mismo, in the singular, and nosótros mismos, vosótros mismos, and ellos mismos, in the plural; and so mismo and mismos for the masculine gender, and

misma and mismas for the feminine.

The pronouns possessive are Mio, Tuyo, Suyo, Nuéstro, Vuéstro, and the feminine gender of them Mia, Túya, Súya, Nuéstra, Vuéstra; but if placed before the substantive, then it must be Mi, Tu, Su, and in the plural Mis, Tus, Sus. It is proper also here to speak of the pronoun of interrogation, Cúyo, in the masculine, and Cúya, in the seminine gender, and Cúyos and Cúyos, in the plural number, which always denotes the genitive. To explain the proper use of these words, take these examples: Asking the question, Cúyo es éste cabállo? that is de quien es éste cabállo? Whose Horse is this? The answer is, Mio, mine, Tuyo, yours, Suyo, his; and so in the feminine gender, only changing the o into a, as cúya, mía, &c. and in the plural number adding s, as cuyos or cuyos, &c.

Note, That Cúyo is likewise relative, as el Rey, en cúya Máno está el bacér bién, &c. the King in whose Hand or Power is, to do good, &c. éste réo, cúyos delitos son grandes, &c. This guilty person

whose crimes are great, &c.

The Demonstratives Este, Esse, Aquél, El.

I STE, This, as éste Hómbre, this Man, éste Cabállo, that Horse; aquél is also that, but yet with this difference, that éste signifies that which is near to the person who is spoken to, whereas aquél denotes that which is neither near him who is spoken to, nor him who speaketh.

These pronouns are thus declined:

Sing. Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom. éste Gen. déste, or de éste Dat. 2 éste Acc. éste, or 2 éste Abs. déste, or de éste	a ésta esta, or a ésta	ésto désto, or de ésto a ésto esto, or a ésto désto, or de ésto.	This Of this To this This This From this
Plur. Masc.	Fem.	No Neut.	
Nom. éstos Gen. déstos, or de éstos Dat. a éstos Acc. éstos, or a éstos	a éstas		These Of these To these These

Esse, éssa, éssa, is declined in the same manner, the plural number being éssos, éssas. The

like of Aquél, Aquélla, Aquéllas, Aquéllas.

Abl. déstos, or de éstos déstas, or de éstas.

So is el, he, élla, she, éllo, the or that thing, éllos, they, masculine, ellas, they, seminine. There is no neuter plural. The cases need not to be repeated, being the same as those before. The word ótro, is often joined to ésse, or éssa, as Essótro, or Essective, the other Man or Thing; Essective, or Essaotra, the other Woman.

There are two other pronouns, which have only a plural number, as signifying two, which are ambos, and entrámbos, both. To the first of them is often added a dos, that is, 'Ambos a dos, both together, and Entrámbos, imports much the same. Note, that of éste, and ésse, is made aquéste, aquésse, this or that very Man. And so in the seminine

and neuter gender.

From thefa

The relatives, Quién, Que, Qual.

UIEN, is either interrogative, or relative, as Quién lo dice? Who says it? No bái quién lo fúfra, no Man can endure it.

Qué, is also interrogative, and relative, as Que es ésto? What is that? El bombre que yo digo, The

Man I speak of.

Quál, signifies Which, as Quál déllos? which of them? To this is sometimes added el, for the mas-culine, la for the seminine, and lo for the neuter, as

el quál, la quál, lo quál.

The declining of these consisting only in the addition of the articles, it is needless to run the same over again; only it must be observed, that Que has no plural number, as signifying What, which is incapable of it; and yet Quién and Quál, though they signify Wbo, and Wbich, have a plural, which is Quiénes, and Quáles, as Quiénes son aquéllos? Who are those? and Quáles son los que dices? What sort of people are those you speak of, or what are they?

El, is frequently joined to Quál, which we cannot so properly express in English, as signifying Who; but lo qual, is expressed, the which, these

two conjoined are declined as follows?

Sing. Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom. El qual Gen. del qual	la qual de la qual	lo qual de lo qual
Dat. al qual Acc. el qual, or al	a la qual la qual, or a la	a lo qual lo qual, or a lo
Abl. del qual	de la qual	de lo qual

Plur. Masc. Fem. No Neuter.

Nom. los quáles las quáles

Gen. de los quáles de las quáles,

Dat. a los quáles a las quáles

Acc. los quáles, or las quáles, or a las

(a los quáles de las quáles

Abl. de los quáles de las quáles

When the word Quiéra, is added to Quién, or Qual, it quite alters the meaning, so Quienquiéra signifies any person, or man whatsoever; and Qualquiéra, is any one, whether man, or woman, or other thing. When que is added to tal thus, que tal, then stands for quál in Spanish.

Of the Reciprocals, or Relatives, me, te, se.

cusative Cases, and have always a verb either before, or after them, as Dime quién éres? Tell me who you are? Dôite el Parabién? I give you Joy. Fuése de aqui, He went away from hence. They are also placed before verbs, as, Pédro me dixo, Peter told me. Juán te dará, John will give you. El se alába. He praises himsels. Many other examples might be brought wherein these pronouns are variously used; but those things are better learnt by practice, than set down as rules.

Mi, ti, si, before spoken of as genitive Cases, the first two of yo, and tu, and the third without a proper nominative, are often join'd to the word con, with, and the syllable go, added to it, thus Conmigo, with me; Contigo, with you; Consigo, with himself. They have no variation for the genders, but serve both the masculine, and the seminine.

Note, That proprio stands often for mismo, as yo próprio, or yo mismo, tu próprio, &c.

The possessive su, and in plural sus, stands for his, her's, their, &c. as el Réy con su Hijo el Principe, the King with his Son the Prince; la Réyna con su bija la Princésa, the Queen with her Daughter the Princess.

Los subditos deben obedecér, y pagár tributo à su Réy, the Subjects ought to obey, and pay tribute to their King.

El General comió con sus oficiales subalternos, the

General dinned with his subaltern Officers.

Su stands also for el, or la, as el bómbre tiéne susér (el ser) de Dios, Man has the being from God. Su sirma del capitán, su for la; but to speak properly, read always el sér, the being; la sírma, the sign, or one's name.

Add to these

The imperfect Pronouns, or properly these Nouns relatives: Cierto, certain; úno, one; algúno, álguien, somebody, or álgo in neuter, something; cadaúno, each, every body; nádie, no body (these two last mentioned have no plural) ótro, other; sólo, alone; tódo, all; tal, such; tanto, so much; quanto, how much. And the two punique words fuláno and zutáno, such a one. Note, That these are called by Salv. Náves, pronouns indefinites.

There are three persons in the Pronouns, viz.

Sing.

1. Yo, I

2. Tu, Thou 3. El, or aquél, be

Plur.

nos, or nosótros, que vos, or vosótros, se éllos, or aquéllos; they

CHAP. III.

Of VERBS.

Nerb is a part of speech, that signifies to be, to do, or to suffer, as ser bombre, to be a Man; ámo, I love; sói amádo, I am loved: Is conjugated through Moods and Tenses; by Moods the Verb is changed according to the circumstances, as yo báblo, I speak, is the indicative; bábla tu, speak thou, the imperative, &c. Tenses are the distinction and variety of times, as venía, I was coming; vine, I came, &c.

Verbs are divided into personals, (so called because they have persons) as yo amo, I love; tu amas, thou lovest, &c. and impersonals, (because without persons) as conviene, it behoveth, consta it is

plain.

The personals are subdivided into

Active | Neuter Passive | Reciprocal.

Active signifies to do, as enseñár, to teach; leér, to read; and may be made passive by the auxiliary Verb ser, and the participle passive of the

Verb, as ser enseñádo, soi enseñádo, &c.

Passive signifies to suffer, as soi amádo. But note, That in the third person singular, and the third of the plural are conjugated not only with the the auxiliar ser, but even with the particle se, as Diós es amádo, or Diós se ama, God is beloved. Buéno es que la virtud séa ballada, or se bálle en un Principe, it is good that Virtue be found in a Prince. Que los Buénos séan amádos, or se amen, that the virtuous

aqui,

virtuous may be loved. By which you may see, that the participle Passive is varied in the conjugation of this Verb, saying, Yo soi amádo, nosótros sómos amádos.

Neuter properly is that which signifies neither action nor passion, as colorár, to colour; coloréár, to recover a colour, or to give colour; corrér, to run, assentir, to assent. This Verb makes a persect sense by itself, in which it differs from the active, as duérmo, I sleep, niéva, it snows.

The verb Active says the same thing in the active and passive voices, as 30 amo à diós, or dios es amádo de mi, which can't be said by the Neuter in a proper

manner.

The Neuter is either substantive, as ser, to be; or absolute (so called for its making a sense by itself) by action, as blasphemár, to blaspheme, lluéve, it rains; or by passion, as coloreár, ennegrecer.

The verb reciprocal is that which return the sense backward, and is conjugated thus, apercibirse, to be prepared or provided for, me apercibo, I prepare myself, te apercibes, thou preparest thyself;

and always has the particle se in the infinitive.

Note, That in the Spanish language, one Verb may be made active, passive, neuter, and reciprocal by the different senses that it may be applied to it, as acostár, to put one in it's bed, is active, and is made passive by the Verb auxiliar estar, and the participle passive, as estoi acostádo, I am put in my bed, or I lay down. When it signifies to follow one's party, or opinion, or to declare himself partial sor a Prince, is Neuter, as Pédro, dexádo el servicio de Fráncia, por proméssas de adelantamiento acostó à la parte de Espáña. Peter having lest the French service, by the promises he had on his being promoted, enlisted himself in the Spanish service. And when it signifies to come near to a place, as acostarse aqui, to come near to this place, then is reciprocal, as si te acuéstas

aqui, te mataré, if you come near to this place, I

will kill you.

Some of the Verbs are regular, (so called for their being confined to rules) and others irregular (so called, because they have no rule); but as their irregularity is various some time in the present tense of the indicative, in the preterpersect, suture, in the imperative, preter impersect and suture of the optative, and otherwise in their participles, I shall take care to mention it in the Conjugations.

Of Conjugations.

HERE are three Conjugations in the Spanish Tongue, viz.

1. in ar $\begin{cases} Amar, & \text{to love} \\ 2. & \text{in } er \end{cases}$ as $\begin{cases} Responder, & \text{to answer} \\ Venir, & \text{to come.} \end{cases}$

So that the Spanish Verbs are to be looked for in the Dictionaries by their infinitives.

Of Moods.

Indicative, or that which shows, or declares; the Imperative, or that which commands; Optative, or that which wishes, or desires; Subjunctive, which supposes something; Potential, or that by which something is expected; and the Infinitive, which leaves all undetermined.

Of Tenses.

HE Tenses, which are the times of action, or passion, are three properly, being the present, the past, and the time to come: And with those

those made by circumlocution are ten in the indicative Mood, viz. the present, preterimpersect, three preterpersects, the plus persect, and sour sutures: And in the optative Mood there are nine, viz. the present, three preterimpersects, preterpersect, two preter plus persects, and two sutures.

Of the Indicative Mood.

HE Present Tense of all Conjugations of regular verbs, is formed by changing ar, er, or ir of the infinitive into o, as from amár say ámo, from leér, léo, from cumplir, cúmplo; this tense extends itself to a suture time, as mañána es dia de siésta, to-morrow is a holy day.

The Preterimpersect of the sirst Conjugation is formed by changing ar into aba, as amaba, I did love, or properly I was loving; and of the second and third Conjugation, is formed by changing er

and ir into ia, as perdia, pedia.

Note, That this Tense has two ways of explaining the second person plural through all Conjugations, as amábadeis or amábais; perdiádeis or perdiais;

pediadéis or pediais.

The first Preterpersect of the first Conjugation by changing ar into e, as amar, ame; but of the second and third Conjugations by changing er and ir into i, as perder, perdi, pedir, pedi. This tense is called Definite, because it is a time persectly past and expressed; as el mes pasado bable con el, I spoke with him last month.

The second Persect of all the Conjugations is formed of the auxiliar verb baver, and the participle passive of the verb treated of, as be bablado, I have spoken, be perdido, I have lost; be pedido, I have asked.

The third Perfect is formed in the same manner, as bive bablado, &c. but not so frequently used in Spanish as the other two.

F 4

Note, That these two latter are called Preterperfects indefinites, for their time is not determined, as le be bablado, I have spoken to him, but we don't

say when.

So that the difference between the first preterpersect and the others, is that the former should express time, and the latter not; besides, that the first extends itself farther than the others (which are referred to time but lately past) you may say, le bablé dos años ba, I spoke to him two years ago; but you can't say le be bablado dos años ba, I have spoken to him two years ago; because be bablado does only extend to a time so lately past, that it appears to have something of the present. These are Valéra's Observations, which I advise the Reader to observe, in order to avoid the frequent Equivocations that often happens in speaking and writing.

The Preterpluspersect thus: bavia babládo bavia perdido, bavia pedido, I had spoken, lost, &c.

The first Future is formed of the infinitive, adding é aster r, as of bablár, adding é say bablaré; perdér, perderé; pedír, pediré, having always the accent on the last letter.

The second Future with the auxiliary bé, tengo, or débo, and the infinitive Mood with de before it, as be or tengo de dár, I am to give, débo de dar, or débo dár, I am oblig'd, I must give.

The third thus: Havré de bablar, I shall be ob-

liged to speak, &c.

The fourth (which properly is the second Preterpluspersect) thus: Havia de bablár, I had, or I was to speak, &c.

Of the Imperative.

HE Imperative is made of the third person of the present of the indicative Mood, and of the present of the optative, as áma tu, love thou; áma

ame aquél, let him love; pierde tu, loose thou;

pierda el, let him loose, &c.

So that the third person of the indicative is the second of the imperative, and the third of the imperative is the first of the optative. The second plural is formed from the infinitive by changing r into d, of amár say amád, let ye love; perdér, perdéd; pedír, pedíd; and often the d is lost, saying amaos for amád vos, or amád os, and sometimes is transposed after l, as amálos, amáles for amádlos, or amádles; and so it is often said decide for decidle.

Of the Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.

PT AT IVE, or that wishes, or desires, has always annexed an adverb, as óxala, ò si, pluquiesse à Diós, would to God, I pray God, or God grant; aunqué, no obstante que, sin embargo que, altho, notwithstanding.

Potential properly has no signs in Spanish, but in English has these, can, may, might, could, should, or ought, which are equal to these Spanish expressions, puede ser que, es menester que, as some authors will

have it.

Subjunctive has always some conjunction annexed, as si, como, que, quando: if, as, that, when, as como yo ame, as O may love; but the tenses are all alike in these three Moods.

The present of the Optative is sormed by the present of the Indicative changing o into e in the sirst conjugation, and into a in the second and third conjugations, as from amo say ame; piérdo, piérda; pido, pida.

The first and second Preterimpersects are sormed from the first person of the first preterpersect of the Indicative, as from amé in the first conjugation changing e into ára or ásse is made amára, amásse; in the second and third conjugations add to the pre-

terperfect

terperfect éra or ésse, as from perdi say perdiéra, perdiésse, from pedi say pidiéra, pidiésse.

The third Preterimperfect is formed from the infinitive, adding ia, as from amár say amaria,

from leér, leeriá, from pedir, pidiriá.

Observe here, That these tenses have two ways to explain the second person plural, as amarádeis or amárais, amássedeis, or amásseis, amariadeis, or ama-

riais, and so in the other two conjugations.

Observe likewise, That these three tenses vary one from another, speaking in a right method; tho' there is such a confusion in explaining them, that hardly there is any difference made by the Spaniards. Some Authors adapt them to the three Moods, viz. amára to the Optative, amásse, to the Subjunctive, and amaria to the Potential; as oxala yo amára la virtúd, God grant that I might love virtue; como yo amásse a Diós, el me amaria, as I could love God, he would love me.

Other Authors, as Tominque, Cesser in Gram. Rud. and Villalba, are of opinion, that amára denotes the disposition of a thing, or the readiness for an action; amásse the beginning of it, and amaria the possibility to obtain it; or as Terebio, says the first impersect is a tense of motion, exquo from whence, and related to the medium, as de los veinte pésos le diéra diez para comprarse un vestido, of the twenty pieces of eight I would give him ten, that he might buy himself a suit of cloaths; the second a tense medium, or inquo, as como le ballasse baciendo loque le dixe, as I should find him in doing what I told him. And the third a conditional tense, as si lo baría, como el suéra buéno, I would do it, if he would be good.

One thing is certain amidst all these, that aunque, como, oxala, &c. follow the two first preterimpersects, and the third impersect tense is used by way of interrogation, or suspension, saying:

baría

baria v. m^{d.} esto? Would you do this? O que biene lo baria yo! O that I could do it well! or with si.

The Preterpersect is formed from the auxiliar verb bavér, and the participle passive thus; báya amádo, baya perdido, báya pedido, when I have loved, &c.

The first Pluspersect thus: Húviera amádo,

when I had loved.

The second, buviésse amádo, when I had loved.

1. Future is made of the first Preterimpersect, by changing ra into re, as amára, amáre; perdiéra, perdiéra, perdiére, with the same accent on

all the syllables.

2. Future of the first Pluspersect by changing ra into re, and participle passive, as from búviéra amádo, say in the suture búviére amádo. So that there are nine tenses in the Optative Mood, as well as in the Subjunctive and Potential.

Of the Infinitive Moed.

NFINITIVE signissieth to do, to suffer, or to be; and hath neither number, nor person, nor nominative Case before as amár, to love;

perdér, to loose; pedir, to ask, to beg.

When two Verbs come together without any nominative Case between them, then the latter shall be in the infinitive Mood, as deseo aprender, I desire to learn: And often times the infinitive supplies the nominative case, as amár à Diós, y bacer bien al Próximo, son los dos actos Principáles de un Christiáno, to love God, and do good to the Neighbour, are the two principal Actions of a Christian.

When le, la, lo, les, las, los, are added to the infinitive, then r is often changed into l, as amálle for amárle, perdélle for perderle, decille for decirle, to love him, to loose him, to tell him. And when me, te, se, nos, os, &c. follow the infinitive immediately, then they are pronounced as monosyllables, as decirle, decirselo, &c.

A

A general Scheme of the Termination of Verbs of the three Conjugations in their simple Tenses.

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Infinitive Mood.

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The Termination of Verbs of the three Conjugations in their compound Tenses.

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	3. pcf { 2. } 3. }	húve, húvist húvo	(ádo	huvímos, l huvíe	huvíst c i ron	s	ádo ² ído 3
Indicative	plusper.	havîa havîa havîa	ádo 2 3 ído	haviamos,	havía havia vían		ádo ² ído 3
	in { 1. } 2. } in { 3. }	he or has, h	tengo { ár tengo { ér ná de } ír f, or shall	hemos, h	avéis,	han de	{ár ér ir
	3. { 1. } 2. } 2. }	havrá havrá	de [1r		in de	-	{ár ér ír
	† {1.} 2.} 2.}	havía havías havía	ár ér ác (ir.	haviámos, ha	{ have have vian de	iadeis, iais,	{ár ér ir

Infinitive.

Pret. perf. and Plusperf.	1. 2. 3.	havér	ádo ² ído to have, &c. ³	havi-{ ado endo } 2 orha- 3
		havér de	ár ér tohavehereafter ír	Gerha-(3 4 5 5 de de l'ir
Supine	1. 2. 3.	à {ár ér ir	to have	

Observations on the Verbs.

THE regular and irregular Verbs, generally speaking, agree in this, that the first Futures of the Indicative Mood, and that of the Optative are always the same through out all the Conjugations, with this difference, that the first has the accent on the last syllable, and the second in the ante penultima.

When the first Preterpersect of the indicative is irregular, the first and second Preterimpersects, and the first Future of the Optative are irregular, as

dar, to give; tenér, to have, or hold, decir, to say.

Pret. Perf.

Pret. imperf. opt.

Future.

di Laigue diéra or diésse.

diére guben L'hall gique

di, I give diéra, or diésse, diére, when I shall give.

I might give.

tuve, I bad tu viéra, or tu viésse, tu viére, when I shall that I might have.

dixe, I said dixéra, or dixésse dixére, when I shall say.

that I might say.

The third Preterimpersect of the Optative is always the same, and ends in ria, as daria, tendria, diria for deciria.

Note, Likewise, that generally the third person singular of the present tense of the Indicative Mood, is the second person of the Imperative, and the third of the Imperative is the first of the Optative, as aquel áma, he loveth; áma tu, love thou; áme aquel, let him love; que yo áme, that I may love.

There are sew exceptions in the Imperative, as from ponér, tenér, bacér, decir, &c. say pon tu instead of pone tu, ten tu for tiéne tu, báz sor bace,

but this is in use, di tu, or dice tu, &c.

Of the Participle.

Participle is a part of a speech, it comes from the verb, and participates its sorce, that is, has the same signification, and governs the cause of the verb; it taketh of a Noun the gender, case, and declension; and of both, number and sigure.

In Spanish there are four Participles, as in Latin, viz. of the

N. B. That this Participle is likewise supplied in the Spanish language by the third person of the present tense of the indicative Mood, the relative el and que, as esque áma, he who does love; it governs generally in Spanish a genitive, as amante de Dios; and is of the gender of common of three, as el amánte, la amánte, lo amánte.

Note, That this Participle is supplied in Spanish by the auxiliar verb bavér, or by tenér, with the particle de, and the infinitive of the verb, as amaturus sueram, bavía de amár, I had to love; tengo, or be de amár, I am to love, &c.

Of Fut. in as Amandus: But this in Spanish is supplied by the auxiliar Verbs bavér and sér, the particle de, and the participle of the preter of the Verb, as Amandus est, bá de sér amádo, he is to be loved, &c.

Gerunds.

The Gerunds are terminated in Spanish in and a samando, soving, endo as oyéndo, bearing, oyéndo, bearing, And govern the case of the Verb, as amando a Dios, loving God: The Gerund of genitive is formed of the particle de, and the infinitive of the Verb thus, de amar, of loving; and that of accusative thus, à amar, to love.

SUPINES.

HERE are two Supines in Spanish, by way of circumsocution, one active, as à amár, to love; the other passive, as à ser amádo, to be loved.

This, it is hoped, will be sufficient to bring the Reader into the knowledge of every thing required for the conjugation of verbs; as for the rest, we refer him to the third part of this Grammar, where under their proper heads he will find every thing necessary for the construction.

P E R S O N S.

HERE are also in Verbs three Persons in both numbers, viz.

Sing. tu, thou, as { yo amo, I love tu amas, thou lovest aquel ama, be loveth.

Plur. vos, or vosótros, ye ellos, or aquéllos, they as aquéllos aman, they love.

By the first person, we note, he who speaks; by the second, to whom we speak; and by the third,

the person of whom we speak.

N. B. That the Spaniards very seldom make use of the second Person singular or plural, but when through a great familiarity among friends; when they speak to God, wife and husband to themselves, to children, or servants; instead thereof, when they speak to others, they make use of Usiád in singular, or Ustedes in plural, or of Vuestra Mercéd, and Vuestras Mercedes, you, your Worship, your Merits, or Deservings; which are signs of the third person, of which they make use of in speaking: In writing they do always make use of Vuestra

Vuestra Merced, thus v. md. in singular, or v. mds. in

plural.

Observe here, that when an adjective comes after Vuestra Nierced, it does not agree in the gender with v. m., but with the person to whom we speak, or spoke of; when to a Man, thus Vuestra Merced séa bién venído, you are welcome: when to a Woman, thus, Vuéstra Merced séa bien venída, you are welcome, and so in the plural. It can't be amiss, if at present I take notice of

The manner used by the Spaniards in saluting or complimenting one another.

HEY make use of Usted, or Vuéstra Merced in general for persons, or among persons below those of the Nobility and Gentry, as como está v. md.? or como le va a v. md.? or como se bálla v. md.? or as newly introduced by strangers, como se porta v. md.? how do you do, &c. Answer, Múi bién pára servirle, (or pára servir a v. md.) or Buéno (that is ensalúd) paraque me mánde, &c. Caballéro buénos dias (that is, éste y ótros mas) ténga v. md., Good Might to you, Sir; it is used in Spanish buen día tenga v. md., but not Buéna nóche in singular.

Béso las Mános de v. md., I kiss your Hands;

answer, Y yo las (sup. Manos) de v. md.

For v. m^{d.} me ága (or ágame) la Mercéd, or favór de éste, they say generally v. m^{d.} me la (viz. Mercéd) ága de éste, do me the Favour of this, or grant me the favour, &c.

We use to say Buen dia, or buenos dias de Dios à v. md., God give you a good Day, for good morrow, Sir, &c. as for the other ranks of persons, we say, to the King, Vuestra Magestad, Your Majesty; to the Pope, Santidad, Beautitud, Santissimo Pádre, Beatissimo Pádre, Holiness, Most Holy Father (Titles which should be given only to God); to a Prince

V. Altéza,

V. Altéza, your Highness; to a Cardinal, V. Eminéncia, your Eminency; to the Grandees, Dukes, Generals, and Ambassadors V. Exceléncia, your Excellency; to a Bishop, Vuestra Señoria ilustrissima, your illustrious Lordship; to Earls, Marquesses, Vuestra Señoría. Note, That some use Vuéstra, and Vuéssa promiscuously; but I am of opinion that Vuéssa word out of use, &c.

I observed, that some of the Nobility in Spain, when they speak to any Gentleman inferior in rank, never did make use of Béso las Manos de v. md., but Servidor de v. md.; and so they say v. md. sea bien venído, or bien venído séa el Señor Fuláno; buénos días dé Dios al Sr. Fuláno, &c. And when an inferior spoke to them he would be better off, if he said Béso las Mános de V. Señoría, than saying Servidór de V. Señoría; but at present this difference is

almost left off, &c.

The preceding Spanish Words are abbreviated thus in writing: V. Mgd; V. Santd, or Beatd, SS. or BB. Pádre; V. Alt; V. Em; V. Exc; V. S. il; V, S, V, M^{d}

Of the Auxiliar Verbs.

UXILIAR Verbs take their etymology of the Latin Auxilium, Auxilio, help, so called, because they are wanted, and help to the conjugation of other Verbs. There are auxiliar or helping Verbs in all the living languages, and in the Spanish there are more than in any other, as podér, tenér, solér, ir, &c. without which we can't rightly explain the meaning of some tenses; but there are three Principal, viz. bavér (instead of whom we do likewise use the Verb tenér) to have, estar and ser, to be; the two first serve for the active, neuter, and reciprocal Verbs; bavér serves also for the passive Verbs in their compound tenses,

tenses, as in the Preterpersect, Plupersect, &c. and the Verb ser serves for the passive Verbs. And as the other Verbs can't be conjugated without these, we think it proper to begin by

The Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verb Haver, To have.

The Indicative Mood. Present Tense.

Sing.		Plur.	
Yo hé,	I have	Nosótros hémos, or havémos, Vosótros havéis, Ellos er aquéllos han, Me have Te bave Theybar	ue
Tu hás,	Thou hast	Vosótros havéis, Ye bave	ŗ
El or aquél há	He batb	han,	UĈ

Preterimperfect.

Sing.		Plur.	
Havía,	I had	Haviamos Haviadeis, or haviais Havian	We had
Havías	Thou hadst		Ye had
Havía,	He had		They had

First Preterpersect.

Sing.		Plur.	
Húve	I have bad	Huvimos,	We bave bad
Huviste	Thou hast bad	Huvistes,	Ye bave bad
Hûvo	He hath bad	Huviéron,	They bave bad

Second Preterperfect.



The third Preterperfect thus:

Yo have havide Is in no use in Spanish.

Preter-

Preterpluperfect.

Sing. { Havias Havias Haviamos Haviadeis Havian } Haviado, { I bad bad Then badft bad He bad bad We bad bad Ye bad bad They bad bad They bad bad

First Future.

Sing. { Havré, I shall or will have You shall or will have Havrá, He shall or will have Havrémos We shall or will have Ye shall or will have Havrán They shall or will have.

The other Futures are

Second, Yo hé de havér I must have.

Third, Havré de havér I shall be obliged to have

Fourth, Havia de havér I was to have

Imperative Mood.

Sing. { Háyas tu Have thou Have be, or let him have Have we, or let us have Plur. { Haved vosótros, Have we, or let us have Háyan aquéllos or ellos Have they, or let them have.

The Spaniards use, instead of this Imperative Mood, the Word Ten, of Tengo, I have or hold; which Tengo is often used for this Verb He.

This Imperative Mood Ten, of Tengo, so commonly used for áyas, ayá, is thus declined:

Sing. { Ten tu,
Tenga el

Let bim bave or bold

Let us have or bold

Plur. { Tenéd volótros
Tened volótros
Tengan ellos,

Have, or bold thou
Let bim bave or bold

Let us have or bold

Let them bave or bold.

See this Verb among the Irregulars.

Note, The Optative Mood is us'd with these signs, as I have said, Oxalá, or Osi, or Plugiésse a Dios, Would to God, I pray God, or God grant. The Potential like the Latin, with these signs, may, can, might, could, should, or ought; both declined like the Subjunctive sollowing.

Subjunctive Mood. Present Tense.

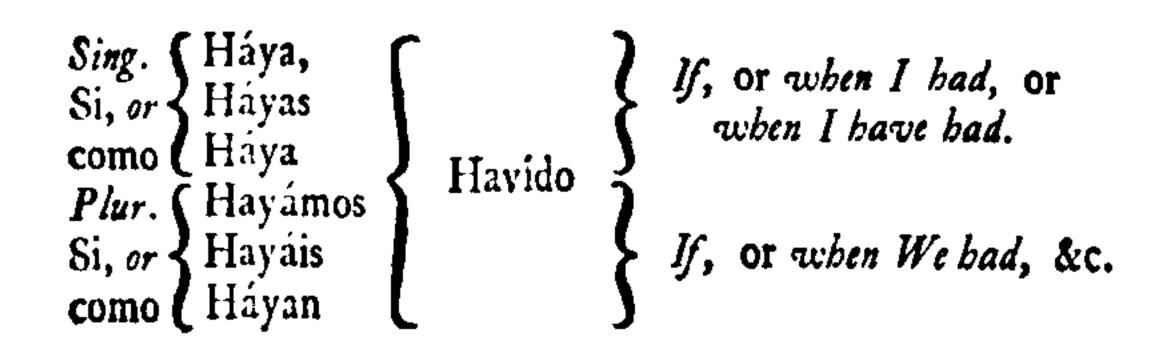
Sing. Si, or cómo	Háya, Háyas Háya	}	If, or when I may have, &c.
Plur. Si, or como	Hayám os Hayáis Háyan		If, or when We may have, &c.

Three Preterimpersects.

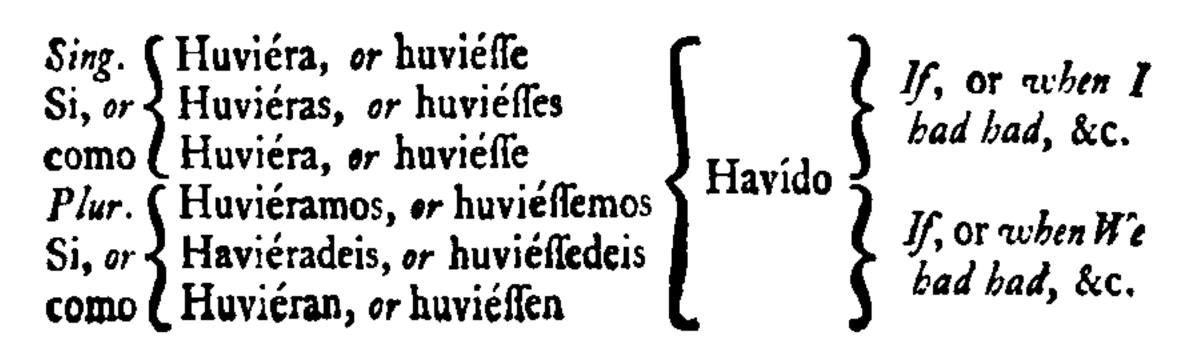
Si, or como	Huviéra, huviésse, h Huviéras, huviésses, Huviéra, huviésse, h	avría havrías avría	If, or when I might, could, or should have.
	Plur. (Huviéramos,	huviéssen	nos, havriámos

Si, or Huviéradeis, huviéssedeis, havriadeis como Huviéran, huviéssen, havrian.

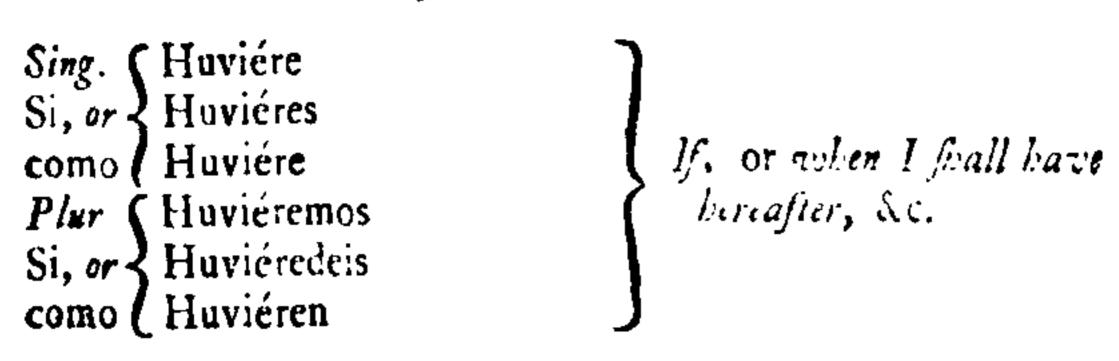
Preterperfect.



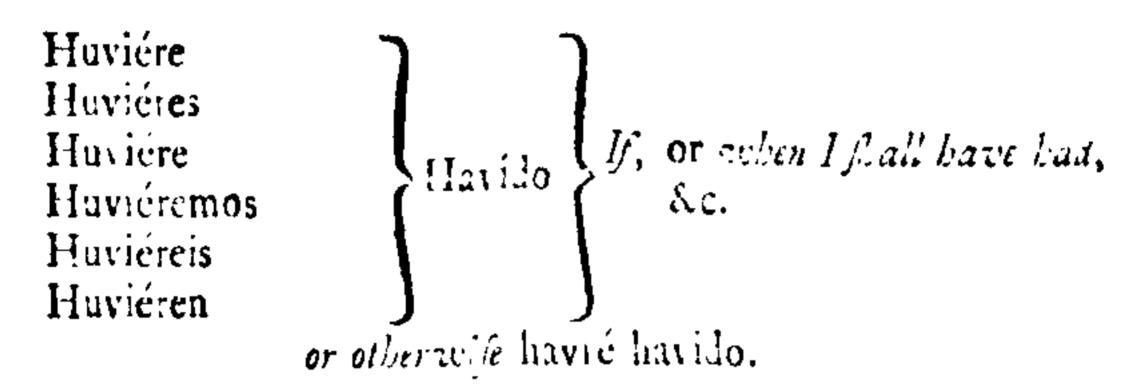
Two Preterplupersects.



First Future.



Second Future.



Infinitive Mood.

Havér	To have.
Haver havido	To have had.
Haver de haver	To have Lereafier.
Gerund. Haviendo,	Hawing.

Participles.

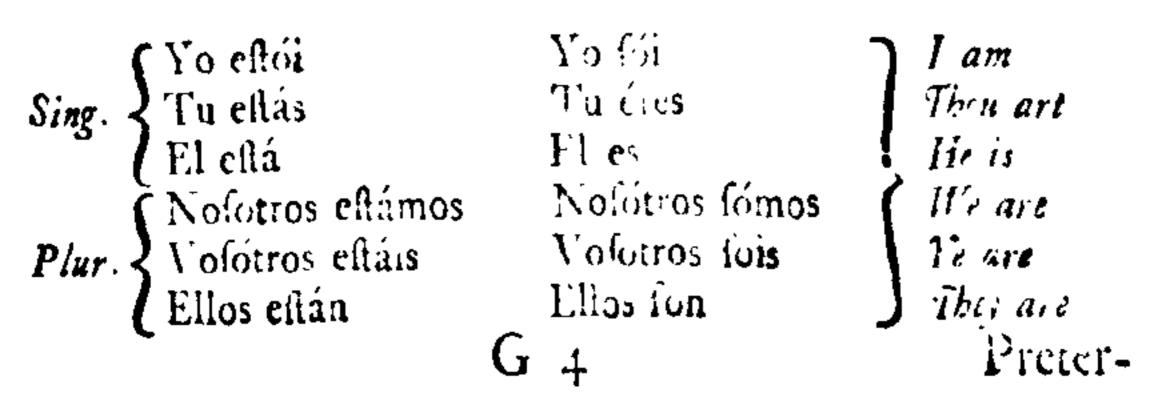
		•
Pref.	El que ha	The person rule kast
	Havido	Had
Supine	à havér	To bave, in Laving, &c.

Note, That the Spanish Academy hath changed baver into baber; but as this innovation is against the practice both of ancient and modern Au hors, I thought proper to conjugate and retain baver.

The other Auxiliary Verbs Estar, and Ser, Tole.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.



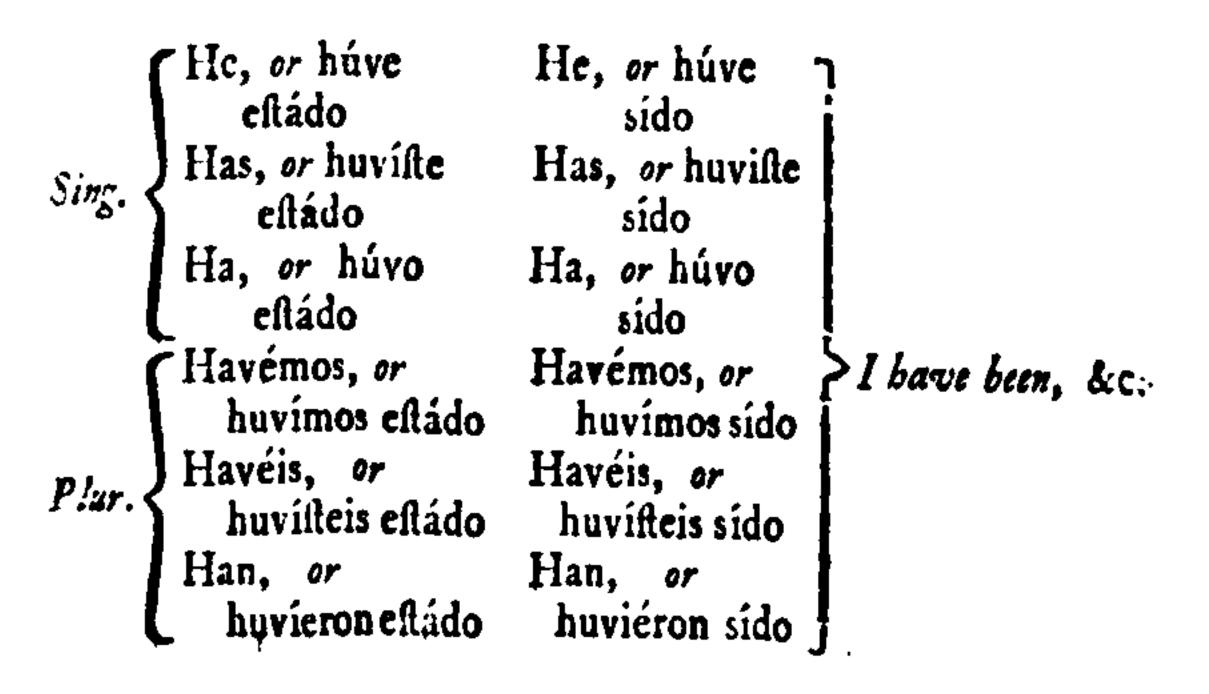
Preterimpersect.

	Yo éstába	Yo éra	_ I was
Sing.	Tu estábas	Tu éras	Thou was
(El estába	El éra	He was
(Nosótros eslábamos	Nosótros éramos	We were
Flur.	Vosotros estábais <i>or</i> estábadeis	Vosótros érais, or éradeis	Ye were
	Ellos estában	Ellos éran	J They were

First Preterperfect.

C Estúve	Fuí] I bave been
Sing. Estuviste	Fuiste	Thou haft been
Eflúvo	Fué	He bath been
Eltuvimos	Fuimos	We bave been
Plur. Z Estuvisteis	Fuilteis	Ye bave been
E stuviéron	Fuéron	They have been

Second and Third Preterperfect.



Preterpluperfect.

	Havia estádo Havias estádo Havia estádo	Havía sído	
Sing	Havías estádo	Havias sído	
(Havía estádo	Havía sído	
ĺ	Haviamos estádo	Haviamos sido	I bad been, &c.
	Haviamos estádo Haviadeis, or haviais estádo	Haviáis, or haviadeis	
Piur.	eftádo	sído	
, (Hayian estádo	Havian sido	•

First Future.

Sing. { Estaré
Seré
Estarás
Estarás
Serás
Estarémos
Serémos
Plur. { Estaréis
Estaréis
Seréis
Seréis
Estarán
Serán

Second Future.

Sing. { He, or Téngo de estár He de ser Has de ser Has de ser Ha de ser Ha de ser Hémos de ser Hémos de ser Hemos de ser Havéis de estár Havéis de ser Havéis de ser Han de ser Han de ser

Third Future.

Havré de estás, or sér

I shall be obliged to be

Fourth Future.

Havia de estár, or sér

I had to be, or I was to be.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. { Está tu Se tu Séa el Be be Be be Let us be Bestén éllos Séan éllos Bestén Be pe Let them be.

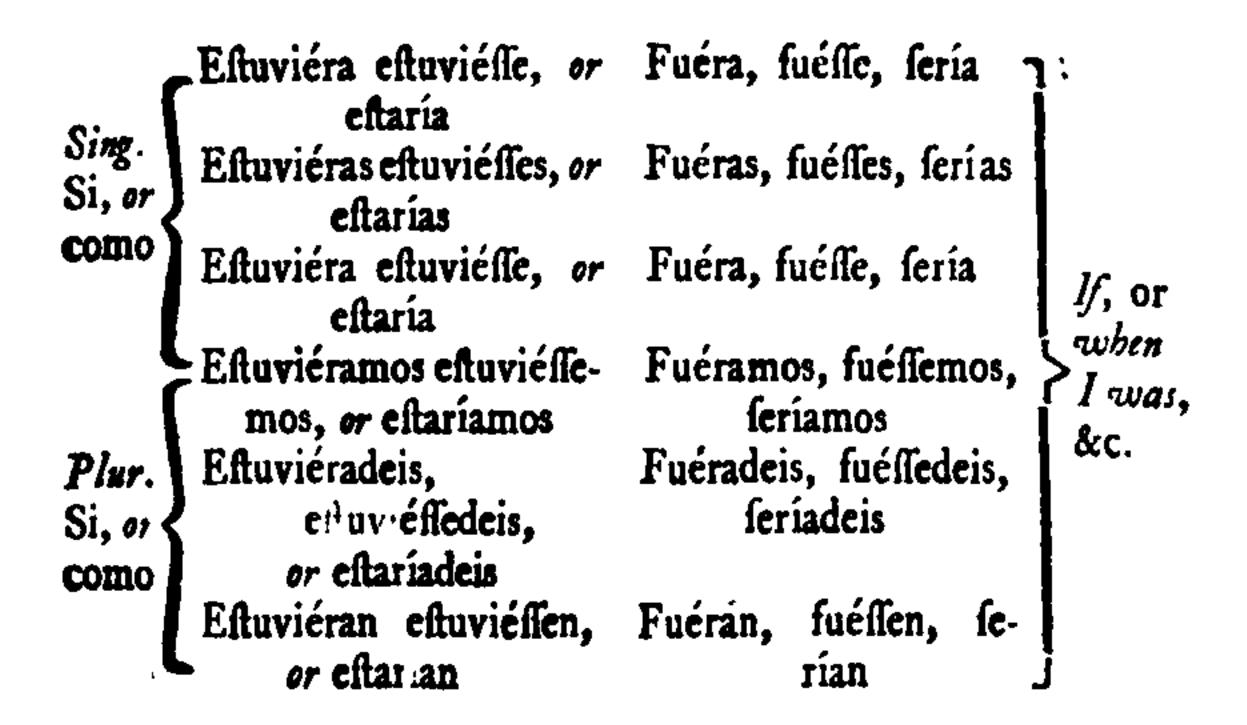
Subjunctive

Subjunctive Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing. Si, or como	Esté	Séa	
Si, or	Estés	Séas	
como	Esté	Séa	If, or when I am, &c.
Plur.	Estémos	Seámos	1, or when I am, &c.
Si, or	Estéis	Seáis	
como	Estén	Séan _	}

Three Preterimpersects.



Preterperfect.

Sing.	Haya estádo	Haya sído	7
Si, or	Hayas estádo	Hayas sído	If, or
como	Haya estádo	Haya sído	when I
	Hayámos estádo	Hayamos sído	(have
Si, or	Hayáis estádo	Hayáis sido	been,&c
	Hayan estádo	Hayan sido	J

First and Second Preterplupersect.

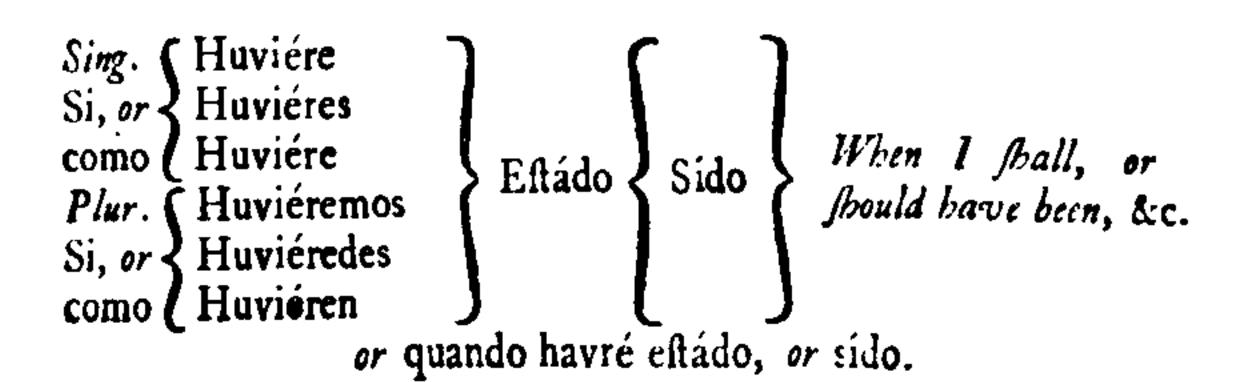
Si, or como (Plur. (Si, or como)	Huviéra, or huviésses Huviéras, or huviésses Huviéra, or huviéssemos Huviéramos, or huviéssemos Huviéradeis, or huviéssedeis Huvierán, or huviéssen	éstádo	sído	If, or when I had been, &c.
	,,,	•	-	T

First

First Future.

Sing.	Estuviére	Faére	}
Si, or	Estuviéres	Fuéres	If I shall, or
•	Estuviére	Faere	Should be, or
	Estuviéremos	Fuéremos	If, or when I
	Estuviéredeis	Fuéredeis	had been, &c.
	Estuviéren	Fuéren	J

Second Future.



Infinitive Mood.

Pres. Estár, Sér
Pret. perf. Havér estádo, Havér sido, Havér sido, Havér de ser, Havér de ser, Being.

Sér
Pret. perf. Havér estádo, Havér sido, Havér sido, Havér de ser, Havér de ser, Being.

Participles.

Pres. Elque esta, or es,

Pas. Estádo, Sido,

Sup. à estár, à ser

The Person who is.

Been.

To be in Leing.

The Optative is the same as the Subjunctive.

Dot H these Verbs Estár and Sér signify To be, the English having no word to distinguish between them, and yet they cannot be indifferently used, there being a considerable difference between them, which is, that Ser signifies the proper and inseparable Essence of a Thing, denoting the Quality, or Quantity, as Ser buéno, to be good; Ser málo, to be wicked; Ser gránde, to be big; Ser pequéño, to be little, &c. But Estár denotes Place, or some adjunct

adjunct Quality, as Estár en cása, to be at home; Estár buéno, to be well; Estár málo, or enférmo, to be sick. For in enquiring after a Man's Health, the Spaniards make use of the word Estár, as como estáis? How do you? The Answer is, Estói buéno, or málo. I am well or ill. Though sometimes the Answer is without the Verb, saying only, buéno, or málo, well or fick; or placing the Verb after the Adje-Etive, as buéno estói, I am well. Where it is to be observed that buéno and málo, do not signify good and bad, as they do upon other occasions, but well or ill. In short, estár, is us'd to express any thing that concerns the affections, or passions of the Soul, as estói triste, I am melancholy, estói alégre, I am merry. So that as has been said ser must be used to denote the inseparable Essence, or Being, whereas estar implies Accidents, as El vestido es buéno, peró está mal bécho, the Cloaths are good, but they are ill made; where we see the essential Being of the Thing itself under the word ser, or es, and the accidental fault of its being ill made under the word estár. Ser likewise is used to express the condition, or temper of a Man in its nature, as êste bombre es colérico de condicion, this Man is of a colerick disposition; and estar express the fit or action, as éste bombre está colérico, this Man is actually angry, or is in a colerick fit.

Example of the first Conjugation of Verbs regular in ar, as Revelar, to reveal, or discover.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Preter-

Sing. { Yo revélo
Tu revélas
Thou, or you reveal.
El revéla
He reveals.
We reveal.
Vos reveláis
Ellos revélan
They reveal.

Preterimpersect.

Sing. { Yo revelába I did reveal, or I was revealing. You did reveal. He did reveal. He did reveal. \\
Plur. { Nosótros revelábamos Ve did reveal. Ye did reveal. \\
Vosótros revelábadeis, or Ye did reveal. \\
revelábais \\
Ellos revelábais \\
They did reveal.

First Preterperfect.

Sing. Revelé
Reveláste
Reveló
Reveló
Reveló
Revelámos
Plur. Revelásteis
Revelásteis
Reveláron
Reveláron
Revelásteis
Reveláron
Reveláron
Revelásteis
Reveláron
Revelásteis
Reveláron
Revelásteis

Second and Third Preterperfect.

Sing. { He, or huve Has, or huviste Ha, or huvo Have not huvimos Have sor huvimos Have sor huvisteis Han, or huvicron } Revelado, { I have revealed Thou hast revealed He hath revealed We have revealed Ye have revealed They have revealed They have revealed.

Preterpluperfect.

Sing. { Havias Havias Haviamos Haviadeis Havian } Reveládo, { I had revealed Thou hadst revealed He had revealed We had revealed Ye had revealed They had revealed They had revealed.

First Future.

Sing. { Revelaré, Revelarás, Pou shall or will reveal You shall or will reveal He shall or will reveal He shall or will reveal Revelarémos, Revelaréis, Plur. { Revelaréis, Revelarán, They shall or will reveal.

Second Future.

Sing. { He, or téngo de revelár, Has de revelár, Ha de revelár, Hémos, or havémos de revelár, Velár, Havéis de revelár, Han de revelár, Han de revelár,

Third Future.

Sing. { Havrás Havrás Havrán } de Revelár } I shall be obliged to reveal, &c.

Fourth Future.

Sing. { Havías Havías Havíamos Havíadeis Havían } de Revelár } l bad, or 1 was to re
Plur. { Havíadeis Havían } de Revelár } de Revelár }

Imperative Mood.

Sing. { Revéla tu, Do you reveal, or reveal thou Let him reveal.

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Plur. { Revelémos nosótros, Revelád vosótros, Revélen éllos,

Let us reveal. Do ye reweal, or let ye reveal. Let them reveal.

The Optative and Subjunctive Moods, with their, Signs Si, Cómo, Oxalá, Aunqué.

If, When, would God, God Grant.

Present Tense.

Sing. { Yo revéle Tu revéles El revéle | When, or God grant, &c. | I reveal, &c. | I reveal, &c. | Ellos revélen, | Ellos rev

Preterimperfect.

Revelára, revelásse, revelarías
Reveláras, revelásses, revelarías
Revelára, revelásse, revelaría
Reveláramos, revelássemos, revelaríamos
Reveláradeis, revelássedeis, revelaríadeis
Reveláran, revelássen, revelarían.

When, or would to God I did reveal, &c.

Three Preterperfect.

Sing. { Hayas, Hayas, Hayamos Plur. { Hayais Hayan } Revelado, { When, or would to God, &c. I have reveal, &c.

First and Second Preterplupersects.

Sing. { Huviéra, or huviésses Huviéras, or huviésses Huviéra, or huviésses Huviéramos, or huviéssemos Huviéramos, or huviéssemos Huviéradeis, or huviéssedeis Huviéran, or huviéssedeis Huviéran, or huviéssen

First Future.

Reveláres,
Reveláres,
Reveláre,
Reveláremos
Plur: Reveláredeis
Reveláren,
Reveláren,
Reveláren,
Reveláren,
Reveláren,

Second Future.

Sing. { Huviéres Huviéres Huviére | Plur. { Huviéremos Huviéredeis Huviéren or otherwise havré reveládo. } Reveládo. { When or would to God, &c. I shall or will have reveládo. } Or will have reveládo.

Infinitive Mood.

Present.

Revelár,

To reveal.

Preterperfect.

Havér reveládo

To bave revealed.

Future.

Havér, or esperár de revelár

To reveal bereafter.

Gerund.

Gerund.

Revelándo,

Revealing.

Supine of the Active Signification,

A revelát,

To be about to reveal.

Supine of the Passive Signification,

A ser reveládo.

To be revealed.

Participle of the Present Tense and Active Voice,

Revelante, or el que revéla, Revealing.

Participle of the Preter Tense and Passive Voice,

Reveládo,

Revealed.

All regular Verbs that have their Infinitive in ar, are conjugated in all Points like this. The Irregular shall be treated of, after the following List of regular Verbs in ar, above spoken of.

Regular Verbs in ar.

Ayunar, to fast.
C. mprar, to buy. LAmár, to call. Recompensar, to requite. Apartar, to set afide. Separár, to separate. Apelar, to appeal. Acomodár, to adjust. Pelear, to fight. Cantar, to fing. Llorar, to weep.

Aprovechár, to profit. Cerár, to sup. Hallar, to find. Topár, to find. Ganar, to gain. Contestar, to contest. Despojár, to ftrip. Arrastrár, to drag. Fiár, to truft. Pagár, to pay. Saquear, to plunder.

Amerarar, to threaten. Injuriar, to revile. Afrentar, to affront. Aventurar, to venture. Matár, to kill. Curar, to cure, or heal. Sanár, to beal, or recover health. Amedrantár, so put into sear. Espantar, to frighten.

Manchar, to spot, or stain.

Alzár, to take up. Levantár, to raise. Sudar, to sweat. Remediár, to remedy.

Cortar, to cut.

Atar, to tye. Azotás, to whip.

Estimár, to esteem. Borrar, to blot out.

Lavár, to wash.

Nadár, to swim.

Hurtar, to fleal.

Robár, to rob, to steal.

Besar, to kis. Cabár, to dig.

Cazár, to bunt.

Hechar vino, o agua, to pour out wine, or water.

Hechar de bever, to fill out drink. Hechar de casa, to turn out of doors.

Hechár úna ayúda, to give a ctyfter.

Despavilar la véla, to snuff the candle.

Despavilar una cosa, to make a thing wanish.

Despavilar los ójos, to aquake from sleep.

Alumbrár, to light.

Tomár, to take.

Quitar, to remove, or to take (away. Alabár, to praise.

· Alquilár, to bire.

Perdonár, to pardon. Caminar, to travel.

Reculár, to draw back.

Adelantár, to forward. Rehmat, to refuse.

Mandar, to command. Dissimular, to dissemble. Engañar, to deceive

Desengañar, to undeceive.

Bailar, to dance.

Danzár, to dance.

Domár, to tame. Lisongear, to flatter.

Martyrizár, to torment.

Encantar, to enchant.

Desnudár, to strip. Reposár, to repose.

Cansár, to tire.

Animar, to encourage.

Jurár, to swear.

Rezár, to pray.

Esternudár, to sneeze.

Callar, to be filent.

Passear, to walk.

Alejár, to set at a distance.

Condenar, to condemn.

Dexár, to leave

Olvidár, to forget.

Porfiar, to contend.

Gastar, to spend.

Acusar, to accuse.

Aparejár, to make ready.

Despreciar, to despise.

Menospreciar, to undervalue.

Maltratar, to misuse.

Empenar, to engage.

Acabár, to finish.

Amparár, to protect. Desamparár, to forsake.

Mirár, to lock.

Declarár, to declare.

Procurár, to procure.

Entrar, to come in.

Criar, to breed.

Embiár, to send. Apear, to alight.

Retirár, to retire.

Abordár, to come to sbort.

Arrebatár, to suatch.

Arrancár, to tear up.

Defarraigar, to root up.

Amansár, to tame. Presentar, to present.

Representar,

Representar, to represent.
Desafiar, to challenge.
Ayudar, to help.
Disfamar, to defame.
Honrar, to honour.
Tapar, to cover.
Sitiar, to hestege.
Enojar, to anger.
Usar, to use.
Casar, to marry.
Amar, to love.

Conformár, to conform.
Visitár, to visit.
Confrontár, to confront.
Comparár, to compare.
Adorár, to adore.
Tartamudeár, to stammer.
Galanteár, to court.
Escaramuzár, to skirmist.
Disparár, to discharge.
Ensanchár, to widen.
Bambaleár, to totter.

It would be endless to pretend to mention all the Verbs of this sort, and therefore these may suffice; but we may now proceed to the irregular Verbs of this Conjugation, which are many, and must be particularly taken notice of.

Here follow the irregular Verbs, which being under no certain Rule, must all be particularly con-

jugated.

The first Conjugation of Verbs irregular in ar.

Dar, To give.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing. Yo dói
Tu dás
El da
Nosótros dámos
Vosótros dáis
Ellos dan

I give
You give
He gives
We give
Ye give
They give.

Preterimperfect.

Sing.	Dábas Dábas Dába	I did give, or I was giving You did give He did give
Plur.	Dábamos Dábadeis, or dábais Dában	We did give Ye did give They did give

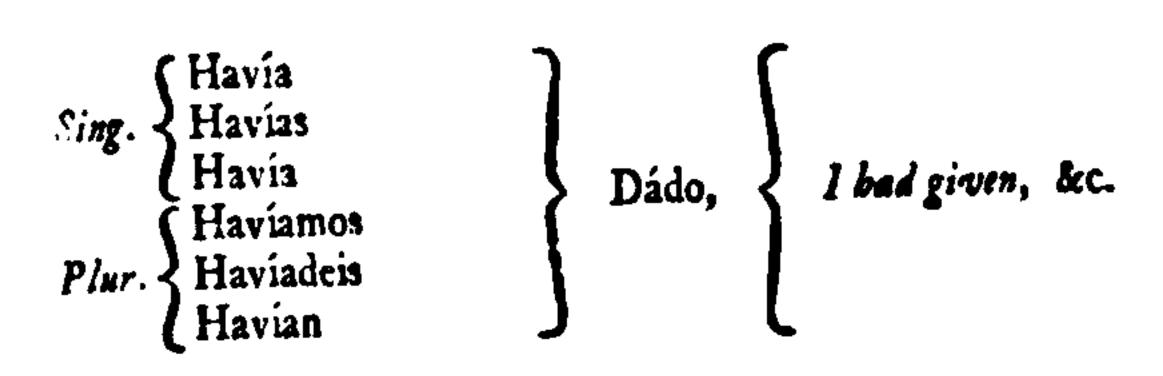
First Preterpersect.

(Dí	I gave
Sing. Difte	You gave
Dió	He gave
(Dimos	We gave
Plur. Disteis	Ye gave
Diéron	They gave

Second and Third Preterperfect.

Sing.	Yo he, or húve dádo Tu has, or huvitte dádo El ha, or húvo dádo	I have given You have given He has given
Plur.	Hémos, er huvimos dádo Havéis, er huvisteis dádo Han, er huviéron dádo	We have given Ye have given They have given.

Preterpluperfect.



First Future.



Second Future.

Sing. { He, or Téngo de dár Has de dár Havémos de dár Havéis de dár Havéis de dár Han de dár

Third Future.

Fourth Future, aliàs a Tense of Circumlocution.



Imperative Mood.

Sing. { Da tu, Give thou Let him give Démos nosótros, Let us give Dad vosótros, Give ye Let them give. Let them give.

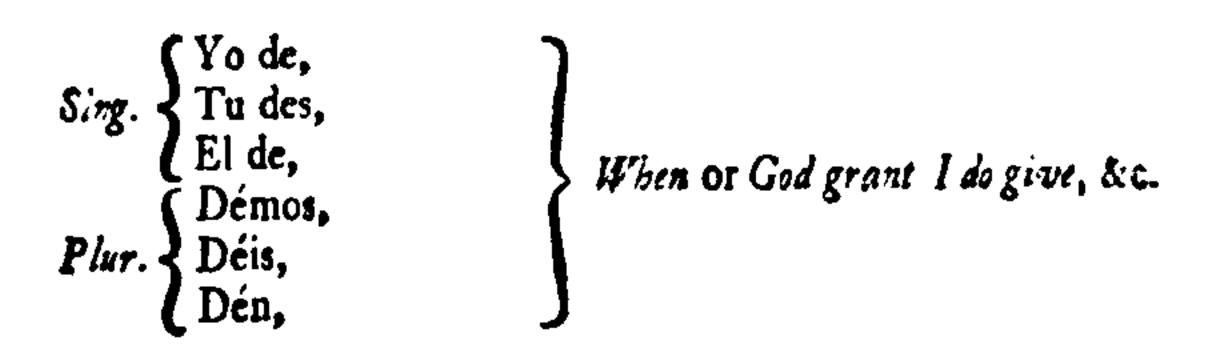
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Subjunttive

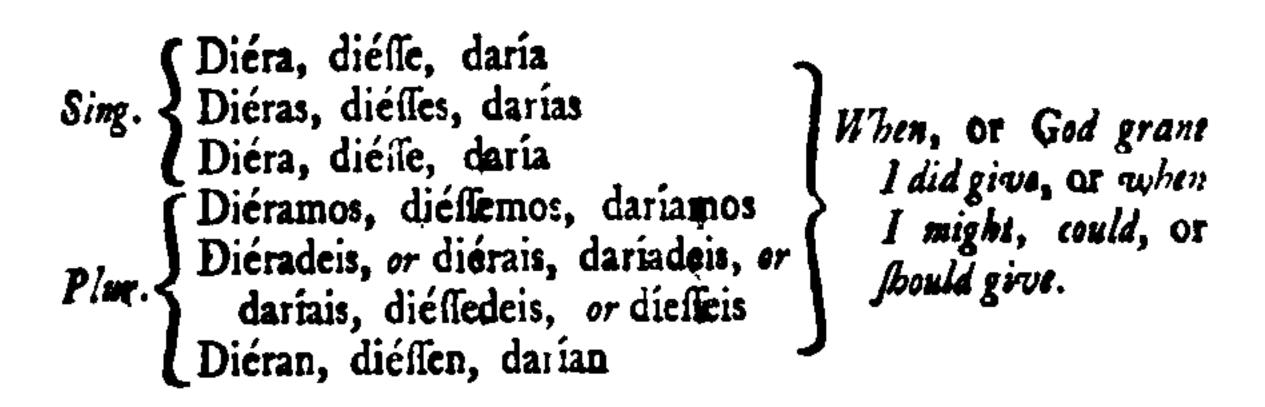
Subjunctive and Optative Moods, with the Signs.

SCómo, Aunqué, Oxalá, When, God grant, Would to God.

Present Tense.

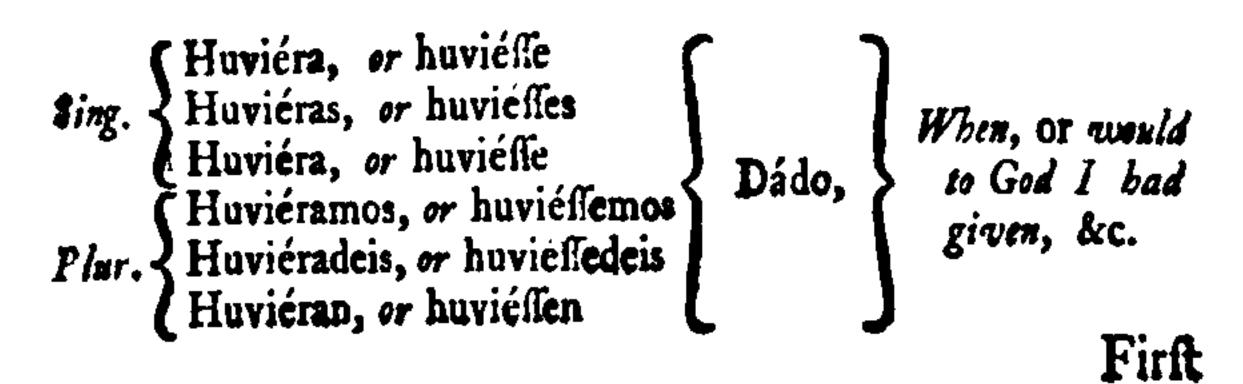


Three Preterimpersects.



Preterperfect.

First and Second Preterplupersect.



the Spanish Grammar. 103

First Future.

Sing. { Diéres Diéres Diére Diére } When, or God grant I shall give, &c. Plur. { Diéredeis Diéren } }

Second Future.

Sing. { Huvière, or havré Huvières Huvière Huvière Plur. { Huvièremos Huvièredes Huvièren } Dádo, { When, or Godgrant Ishall or will give, &c.

Infinitive Mood.

Present Tense.

Dar

To give

Preterperfect Tense.

To have given Havér dádo

Future.

To give bereaster Havér de dár

Gerund.

Dándo Giving

Participle Passive.

Given Dádo

> Participle H 4

Participle of the Present Tense, Active Voice,

Dante, or el que da

Giving

Participle of the Future Tense.

El que ha, or espera de dar To give boreaster

First Supine.

à Dár

To be about to give

Second Supine.

A ser Dado

To be given

The next Irregular Verb of this Conjugation is,

Almorzár, To breakfast.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

Sing. { Almuérzas Almuérzas Almuérzas Almorzámos Almorzáis Almuérzan

I breakfast You breakfast He breakfasts We breakfast Ye breakfast They breaksass

Preterperfect.

Sing. Almorzábas
Almorzábas
Almorzába

I did breakfast, or I was breakfasting You did breakfast He did breakfaft

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Almorzábanos
Almorzábais, er
Almorzábadeis
Almorzában

We did breakfast Ye did breakfast

They did breakfast

Preterimpersect.

Sing. Almorzáfé
Almorzáfé
Almorzámos
Almorzáfeis
Almorzáfeis
Almorzáron

I bave breakfasted
You bave breakfasted
He bas breakfasted
We have breakfasted
Ye bave breakfasted
They bave breakfasted

Second and Third Preterperfect.

Sing. { He, or húve almorzádo Has, or húvo almorzádo Ha, or húvo almorzádo Hémos, havémos, or huvimos almorzádo Havéis, or huvisteis almorzádo Han, or huviéron almorzádo

I bave breakfasted You bave breakfasted He has breakfasted We bave breakfasted

Ye bave breakfasted They have breakfasted

Preterpluperfect.

Sing. Havia almorzádo
Havia almorzádo
Havia almorzádo
Haviamos almorzádo
Haviadéis almorzádo
Havian almorzádo

I bad breakfasted You had breakfasted He had breakfasted We had breakfasted Ye had breakfasted They had breaksasted

First Future.

Sing. Almorzarás
Almorzarás
Almorzará
Almorzarámos
Almorzarás
Almorzarás
Almorzarás

I will, or shall breakfost.

Second Future.

Sing. { He, or téngo de almorzár Has de almorzár Ha de almorzár Hémos, or havémos de almorzár Havéis de almorzár Havéis de almorzár Han de almorzár

Havré de almorzár Havía de almorzár

I shall be obliged to breakfast.

I was to breakfast.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. { Almuérza Do you breakfast Let bim breakfast Almuérze Let us breakfast Do ye breakfast Almuérzen Let them breakfast Let them breakfast

The Optative and Subjunctive Moods, with the Signs Si, Cómo, Oxalá, Aunqué.

If, When, would God, God grant.

Present Tense.

Sing. { Yo almuérzes
Tu almuérzes
El almuérze
Almorzémos
Almorzéis
Almuérzen

Yo almuérzes

If, When, revould to God
I breakfast, &c.

Three

Three Preterimpersects.

Sing. Sing. Sing. Sing. Almorzára, almorzásses, almorzárias Almorzára, almorzásses, almorzárias Almorzára, almorzássemos, almorzáriamos Almorzáramos, almorzássemos, almorzáriamos Almorzáradeis, almorzássedeis, almorzáriadeis Almorzáran, almorzássen, almorzarian sec.

Preterperfect.

Sing. {Háyas
Háya
Háya
Háya
Almorzádo, {

If, when, would to God I
bave breakfasted, &c.

Plur. {Hayáis
Háyan
}

First and Second Preterpluperfects.

Sing. { Huviéra, or huviésses Huviéras, or huviésses Huviéra, or huviéssemos Huviéramos, or huviéssemos Huviéradeis, or huviéssedeis Huviéran, or huviéssedeis Huviéran, or huviéssen

First Future.

Sing. { Almorzáres Almorzáres | Almorzáre | Almorzáremos | Almorzáremos | Almorzáredeis | Almorzáren | Almorz

Second Future.

Sing. Huviéres
Huviéres
Huviére
Huviére
Huviéremos
Huviéredeis
Huviéren

Infinitive

Infinitive Mood,

Present.

Almorzár

To breakfast

Preterperfect.

Havér almorzádo

To bave breakfasted.

Future.

Haver, er esperar de almorzar,

To be to breakfast bereaster

Gerund.

Almorzándo

breakfasting

First Supine.

à Almorzár

To be about breakfasting

Second Supine.

à ser almorzádo

Having breakfasted

Participle of the Present Tense and Active Voice.

El que almuérza

Breakfasting

Participle of the Preter Tense and Passive Voice.

Almorzádo

Breakfasted, &c.

The following Irregular Verbs of the first Conjugation, terminating in ax, are all conjugated after the same manner as Almorzáx, changing the Penultima o into ue in the three Persons Singular, and the third of the Plural in all the Present Tenses.

Infinitive.	Present.	Preterperfest.
Contar, to count	Cuénto	Conté
Desollar, to flea	Desuéllo	Defollé
Resollar, to breath	Refuéllo	Refollé
Acordár, to remember	Acuérdo	Acordé
Mostrár, to show	Muéstro	Mostré
Assolár, to destroy	Affuélo	Affolé
Volár, to fly	Uuélo	Volé
Apostár, to wager	Apuésto	Aposté
Hollar, to trample on	Huéllo	Hollé
Soltar, to let loofe	Suélto	Solté
Forzár, to force	Fuérzo	Forcé
Provár, to try, or prove	Pruévo	Prové
	Suéno	Soné
Sonar, to found Atronar, to thunder	Atruéno	Atroné
Degollár, to bebead	Deguéllo	Degollé
Consolár, to comfort	Confuélo	Confolé
Encontrár, to meet	Encuéntro	Encontré.
But jugár to play,	changes u	

All the Verbs ending in gar have the first person of the preterpersect of the indicative in gue; as likewise the third of the singular, the first and last of the plural of the imperative, and in all the persons of the present tense of the optative, as

Infinit.	Pres.Indic.	. Pret.pe.	Imperative,	Pres. Optat.
Colgar,	Cuélgo	Colgué	Cuélgue aquél	que yo Cuél-
to hang Rogar,	Ruégo	Rogué	Ruégue el	que Ruegue
to intreat Pagar,	Págo	Pagué	Págue el	que yo Págue
to pay Holgár	Huélgo	Holgué	Huélgue el	que yo Huél-
to be idie Regat, to water	Riégo	Régué	Riégue el	que yo Riégue

The Verbs in car change car in que in the first person of the preterpersect of the indicative; the third singular, the first and last of the plural in the imperative, and in all the persons of the present tense of the optative, as

Infinit. Pres. Indic. Pret. p. Imperative, Pres. Optative

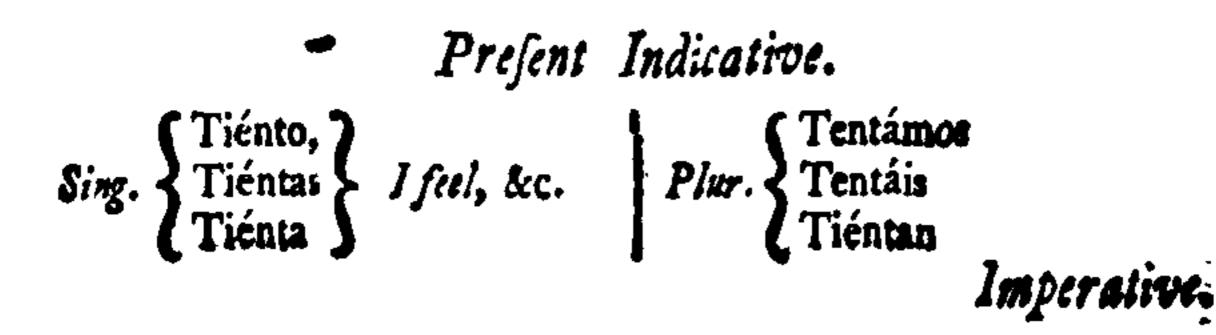
to touch.	tóco	-		que yo tóque
to feel. Trocar, to change	truéco	troqu	truéque el	que yo truéque, &c.

The following Verbs change the penultima e into ie in all the persons singular, and the third of the plural of the present tense of the indicative, imperative, and optative, as

Infinit.	Pres. Indic.	Imperative,	Present Optative.
Apretár,	apriéto	apriéta tu	que yo apriéte
to squeeze Emmendár, to mind	emmiéndo	emmiénda tu	que yo emmiénde
Empezár,	empiézo	empiéza tu	que yo empiéce
to begin Cerrar 10 Shut	Ciérro	Cierra tu	que yo ciérre
Enterrár,	entiérro	entiérra tu	que yo entiérre
to bury Desterrár, to banish	destiérro	destiérra tu	que yo destiérre
Confessar,	confiésso	confiéssa tu	que yo confiésse

And several other more, whose irregularity is only in the following Tenses, as

Tentar, to feel.



Imperative.

Sing. Tienta tu, Feel thou Plur. Tentad vosótros
Tiente el Tienten aquellos

Present Optative.

Sing. { que Yotiente, that Imay Sing. { Tentémos Plnr. { Tentéis Tiéntes Tiénte

otherwise they are conjugated as Revelár.

The Verb Andár, to go, or to go about, has the preterperfect of the indicative irregular; and generally when such tense is irregular, the first and the second Preterimpersects, and the first Future of the Optative are irregular, as

Anduviste Si, Anduviéra Anduviéss Anduviéres Anduviéres Anduviéra, Anduviése Anduviére Anduviéra, Anduviése Anduviére Anduviéramos, Anduviéss Anduviéremos Anduviéreis, Anduviéradeis, Anduviéss Anduviéss Anduviéredeis Anduviéren Anduviéren Anduviéren Anduviéren in other Tenses is conjugated as Revelar.

Of the Verbs Passive

Of the First Conjugation:

TERBS Passive are formed in Spanish from the Active, by the auxiliary Verb, and the Participle Passive of the Preterperfect Tense, sollowing always the Moods and Tenses of the Verb Sér, as

Ser amade,

to be beloved.

Present

T12 The RUDIMENTS of

Indicative.

Present Tense.

Sing. Soil amádo Sing. S

Plur. Somos amádos We are beloved Ye are beloved They are beloved

Imperfect Tense.

.

Sing. { éras } amádo { I was beloved | Thou was beloved | He was beloved | He was beloved | He was beloved | Plur. { éramos } amádos { We were beloved | Ye were beloved | Eramos | They were beloved | They w

Preterperfect.

Sing. {fui, or he sido}

Sing. {fuifte, or has sido}

fué, or ha sido}

amádo { I have been beloved

Thou has been beloved

He bath been beloved

Plur. {fuifteis, or havéis sido}

fuéron, or han sido}

I have been beloved

We bave been beloved

Ye bave been beloved

They have been beloved

Preterplupersect.

Sing. { Havia sido Havias sido Havias sido Havia sido } amádo { I bad been beloved Havia sido } Havia sido } Haviamos sido } Amádo { We bad been beloved Haviamos sido } Amádos { We bad been beloved Ye bad been beloved Havian sido } Amádos { They bad been beloved They bad been beloved } Amádos } Amád

Future.

Seré amado, &c.

I shall be beloved

And so throughout other Moods and Tenses.

Of the Reciprocal Verbs.

HE reciprocal Verbs are all terminated in se in the infinitive Mood, as Acostárse to lie down, or to grow near, or to come near; Levantárse, to rise up; Librárse, to discharge one's self, to make one's self free, &c. and are conjugated thus:

Adelantarse, to go before, to rise up to a Dig-

nity or to Preferment.

Indicative Mood.

Present T'ense.

Sing. Te adelantas Se adelánta
Nos adelantámos
Vos, or os adelantáis
Se adelántan

I go before, &c.

Imperfect,

Sing. { Me adelantábas
Te adelantábas
Se adelantába
Nos adelantábamos
Vos, or os adelantábadeis
Se adelantában

First Preterperfect.

Sing. { Me adelanté
Te adelantáste
Se adelantó
Nos adelantámos
Vos, or os adelantásteis
Se adelantáron

Second

Second Preterperfect.

And so in all the Tenses and Moods, but in the Imperative thus:

The Verb Pesárse, to be sorry, is conjugated thus:

Indicative.

Present Tense.

And so throughout all other Tenses; but in the Imperative Mood thus:

Of Verbs Impersonals belonging to the first Conjugation.

THE Spanish Impersonals, like the Latin, want the first and second Persons, and are declined only in the third Person, throughout all Moods and Tenses.

Of the Impersonals some are Active, and some Passive.
The Active are conjugated thus:

Nevár

To snow.

Indicative.

Present Tense.

Niéva,

It snows.

Impersect.

Nevába,

It did from.

First Preterpersect.

Nevó,

It snowed.

Second and Third Preterperfect.

Há, er húvo nevádo,

It hath snowed.

Pluspersect.

Haviá nevádo,

It had snowed.

I 2

Future

Future.

Nevará, It will snow. Que niéve, Let it snow. Será buéno que niéve, It will be good if that it fnow. Si nevára, nevásse. or nevaria, If it would snow. Quando háya nevádo, When it hath snowed. Si huviéra, or huviésse nevado, If it bad snowed. Quando nevare, When it shall snow Nevándo, Snowing. Los Campos están nevádos, The Fields are cover'd with snow. Nieve, a Noun, The Inow.

In this manner are conjugated the following Verbs:

Atrorar, or tronar, to thunder Granizar, or apedrear, to bail Helar, to freeze Relampagear, to lighten Ahumar, to smoak Constar, to be plain, or clear Importar, to import, to be convenient

The passive Impersonals are conjugated with the Particle se before or after the Verb, as

Se cuénta, It is faid, it is told, it is related, it is reported.

Se contába, It was faid.

Se contó
Se ha, or húvo contado
Se havía contádo, It had been faid.

Se contará, It will be faid.

And fo throughout all other Tenses and Moods.

N. B. That all the Verbs regular, or irregular, personals, or impersonals, except the regular passive, may be otherwise conjugated by the auxiliary Verb Estár, and the Gerund of the Verb, through all the Tenses and Moods, as

Present.

Present. Indicative.

Sing. Sámo or estoi amando, I love, or I am loving, &c. sámas, or estás amándo áma, or está amándo amámos, or estámos amándo amáis, or estáis amándo áman, or estáis amándo

Imperfect.

Amába, or estába amándo,

I avas loving

Perfect.

Amé, or estuve amando, Llámo, or estói llamándo Háblo, or estói hablándo,

I did love, &c.
I call, or am calling
I speak, or am speaking, &c.

The same is to be observed in all the Conjugations.

It must be observed here, that there are some Nouns called Verbals, for their being derived from the Verbs; in Latin those are terminated generally in bilis, in tor, and ix, and in Spanish in ble, dor, and iz: as

But note, That there are some Spanish Verbs which are desectives in this particular, as well as some Latin Verbs.

Of Verbs Regular of the second Conjugation, in ex.

Respondér, To answer.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

1	Respónda,	I answer
Sing.	Reipondes,	You an/wer
	Responde,	He answers
(Respondémos,	We answer
Plur.	Respondéis	Ye answer
(Responden,	They answer

Preterimpersect.

Sing. { Rei Rei Rei Plur. { Rei Rei Rei	spondia, spondias, spondia, spondiamos, spondiadeis, spondian,	I did answer, or I was answering. You did answer He did answer We did answer Ye did answer
Re	spondian,	They did answer

First Preterpersect.

1	(Respondi,	1 answered
Sing.	Respondiste,	You answered
	Respondió,	He answered
(Respondimos,	We answered
Plur.	Respondisseis,	Ye answered
(Respondiéron,	They answered

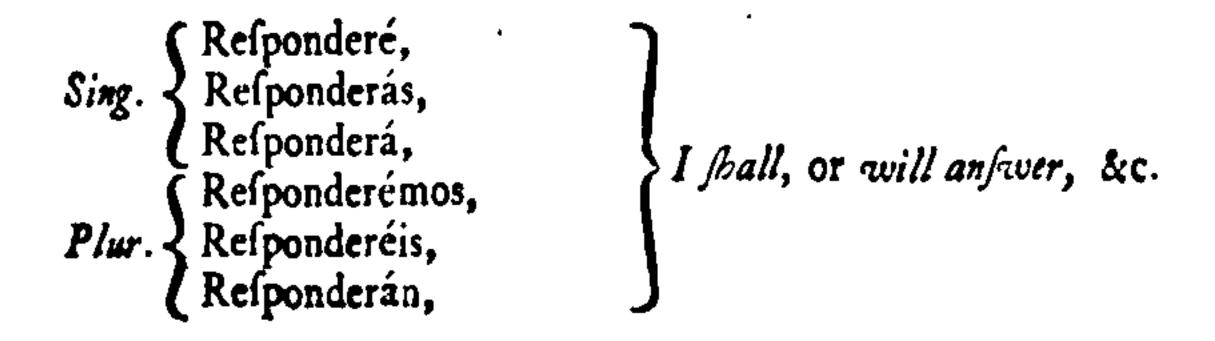
Second and Third Preterperfect.

Sing. { He, or huve Has, or huvisté Ha, or huvo Hémos, havémos, or huvimos Havéis, or huvisteis Han, or huviéron | I have answered You have answered He has answered We have answered Ye have answered They have answered

Preterpluperfect.



First Future.



Second Future.

Sing. { He, or Téngo de respondér, Has de respondér Ha de respondér, Hemos, or havémos de respondér fwer, &c. Plur. { Havéis de respondér, Han de respondér, Han de respondér,

Third Future.

Sing. Havré de respondér, I shall be oblig's to answer.

I 4 Fourth

Fourth Future.

Sing. Havia de responder,

I was to answer.

Imperative Mood.

Bing. { Responde tu, Do you answer, or answer thou Let him answer them Let him answer. Responded v' Do ye answer, or let you answer Responded v' Let them answer.

Subjunctive and Optative Moods, with the Signs.

Scómo, Aunqué, Oxalá, When, God grant, Would to God.

Present Tense.

Sing. { Responda, Respondas, Responda, Respondan, Respo

Three Preterimpersects.

Respondiéra, respondiésse, or respondiésses, or respondiéras, respondiésses, or respondiéra, respondiésses, or respondiés non respondiés non

Preterperfect.

Sing. { Háya Háya Háya Hayámos Hayáis Háyan } Respondido, { When, or would to God, &c. I have answered, &c.

First and Second Preterplupersect.

Sing. { Huviéra, or huviésses Huviéras, or huviésses Huviéra, or huviésses Huviéramos, or huviéssemos Huviéradeis, or huviéssemos Huviéradeis, or huviéssed Huviéran, or huviéssen } Respondude to God I bad answered, &cc.

First Future.

Sing. { Respondières, Respondières, Respondièremos, Respondièredeis, Respondièredeis, Respondièredeis, Respondièren

Second Future.

Sing. { Huviéres, or havré Huviéres, Huviére

Huviére

Huviéremos

Huviéredeis

Huviéredeis

Huviéren

Respondido, { When, or God grant I shall or will have answered, &c.

Infinitive Mood.

Present Tense.

Responder,

To answer.

Preter-

Preterpersect Tense.

Havér respondido;

To bave answered.

Future Tense.

Havér de respondér,

To be to answer.

Gerund.

Respondiéndo,

Answering.

Participle Active.

Respondiente, er el que responde,

Answering.

Participle Passive.

Respondido,

Anfewered, &c.

All other regular Verbs of the second Conjugation in er, are conjugated after the same manner; of which take the sollowing List:

Verbs conjugated as Respondér,

Comér, to eat.

Bebér, to drink.
Reprehendér, to reprove.
Barrér, to fweep.
Vendér, to fell.
Concedér, to grant.
Acometér, to attack.
Corrér, to run.

Metét, to put in.
Prometér, to promise.
Osendér, to offend.
Escondér, to bide.
Aprendér, to karn.
Temér, to sear.
Emprendér, to undertake.
Debér, to ovve.
Cometér, to commit.

Of Verbs Irregular of the second Conjugation in er, as,

Trahér, to bring.
Sabér, to know.
Tenér, to have.
Podér, to be able.
Querér, to will or love.

Ponér, to put. Hacér, to do. Cabér, to be contained. Ver, to see.

Trahér, To fetch or bring.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing. Yo tráhigo
Tu tráhes
El tráhe
Nosótros trahémos
Vosótros trahéis
Ellos tráhen

I fetch or bring
You fetch or bring.
He fetches or bring.
We fetch or bring
Ye fetch or bring
They fetch or bring.

Preterimperfect.

Sing. { Trahías
Trahías
Trahía
Trahía
Trahíamos
Plur. { Trahíais
Trahíais
Trahíais

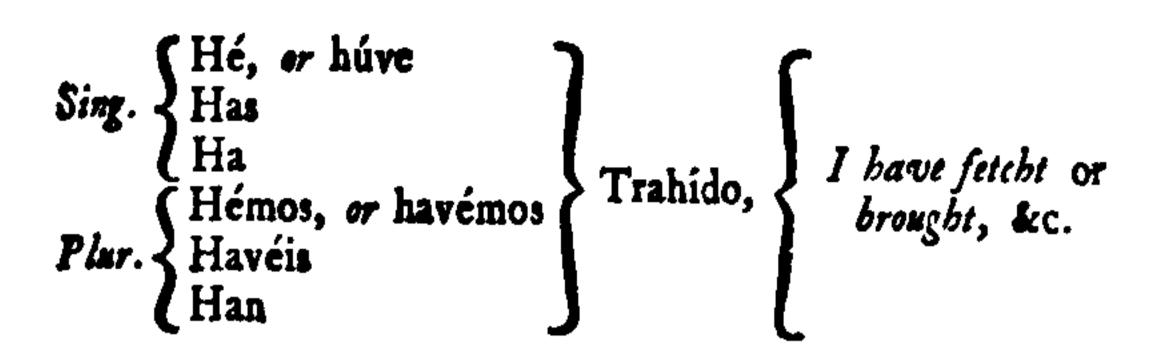
I did fetch or bring
You did fetch or bring
He did fetch or bring
We did fetch or bring
Ye did fetch or bring
They did fetch or bring.

First Preterpersect.

Sing. Traxiste, or truxiste
Traxiste, or truxiste
Tráxo, or trúxo
Traximos, or truximos
Traxisteis, or truxisteis
Traxisteis, or truxisteis
Traxeron, or truxeron

I have fetcht or brought
You have fetcht or brought
He hath fetcht or brought
We have fetcht or brought
Ye have fetcht or brought
They have fetcht or brought

Second and third Preterperfects.



Preterpluperfect.



First Future.

Second Future.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. { Tráhe tu,

Tráhiga el,

Bring or fetch thou

Let him bring or fetch

Plur. Trahigamos nosótros,

Plur. Trahéd vosótros,

Trahigam éllos

Let us bring or fetch

Let them bring or fetch

Optative and Subjunctive Mood.

Cómo, Aunqué, Oxalá. When, God grant, would to God.

Present Tense.

Preterimperfest Tense.

Sing. {Truxéra, truxésse, trahería Truxéras, truxésses, traherías Truxéra, truxésses, trahería Truxéranos, truxéssemos, traheríamos Truxéradeis, truxéssedeis, traheríadeis Truxéran, truxéssen, traherían When, or would to God I did bring or fetch, &c.

The first and second may be conjugated by Traxera, and Traxesse.

Preterperfect.

Sing. { Háya Háyas Háya Hayámos Hayáis Hyan } Trahído, { When, or would to Godd have brought or fetcht, &c.

First and Second Preterplupersects.

Sing. { Huviéra, or huviésses Huviéras, or huviésses Huviéra, or huviésses Huviéramos, or huviéssemos Huviéradeis, or huviéssedeis Huviéran, or huviéssedeis Huviéran, or huviéssen

First Future.

Traxére, or truxéres
Traxéres, or truxéres
Traxére, or truxére
Traxéremos, or truxéremos
Traxéredeis, or truxéredeis
Traxéren, or truxéren.

When, or God grant I fhall
fetch or bring, &c.

Second Future.

Sing. Huviéres
Huviére
Huviére
Huviéremos
Huviéredeis
Huviéren

Huviéren

Huviéren

Huviéren

Huviéren

Huviéren

Huviéren

Huviéren

Infinitive Mood,

Present.

Trahér,

To bring, or fetch.

Preterperfect.

Havér trahido,

To have brought, or fetch'd.

Future.

Haver, or esperar de traher To bring, or fetch bereafter.

Gerund.

the SPANISH GRAMMAR. 187

Gerund.

Trahiendo,

Bringing, or fetching.

Participle of the Preter Tense and Passive Voice.

Trahide

Brought, or fetch'd, &c.

The same manner of Conjugation is to be observed in all Verbs compounded of Trabér, as Retrabér, to draw back, &c.

The Irregular Verb Sabér, To know,

Indicative.

Present Tense.

Sing. Yo sé,
Tu sábes,
El sábe,
Sabémos,
Plur. Sabéis
Sáben,

I know
You know
He knows
We know
Ye know
They know

Preterimperfect.

Sabia,
Sabias,
Sabias,
Sabia,
Sabiamos,
Sabiadeis
Sabian,

I did know .
You did know
He did know
We did know
Ye did know
Ye did know
They did know

First Preterpersect.

Sing. Supiste,
Supiste,
Supinos,
Supisteis
Supisteis,
Supisteis,

I knew You knows He knew We knew Ye knew They knew

Second and third Preterperfects.

Sing. { He, or huve sabido, Has sabido, Ha sabido, Hémos sabido, Hémos sabido, Havéis sabido, Han sabido, Han sabido,

I bare known You have known He bas known We berre known Ye bave known They bave known

Preterpluperfect.

Sing. { Havias Havias Havian } Sabido, { I had known You had known He had known We had known Ye had known Ye had known They had known They had known

First Future.

Sing. Sabrás,
Sabrás,
Sabrá,
Sabrá,
Sabrémos,
Plur. Sabréis,
Sabréis,
Sabréis,
Sabrán,

Second Future.

Sing. { He, or Téngo de sabér, I am to know You are to know He is to know He is to know

You are to know He is to know

the Spanish Grammar.

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Plur. { Hémos de sabér Havéis de sabér Han de sabér

We are to know

Ye are to know

They are to know

Third Future.

Havré de sabér

I shall be oblig'd to knows

Fourth Future.

Havía de sabér

I was to know

Imperative Mood.

Sing. { Sábe tu Sépa el Sepámos nosóttos Plur. { Sabéd vosótros Sépan éllos Know you

Let him know

Let us know

Know ye

Let them know

Subjunctive and Optative Mood.

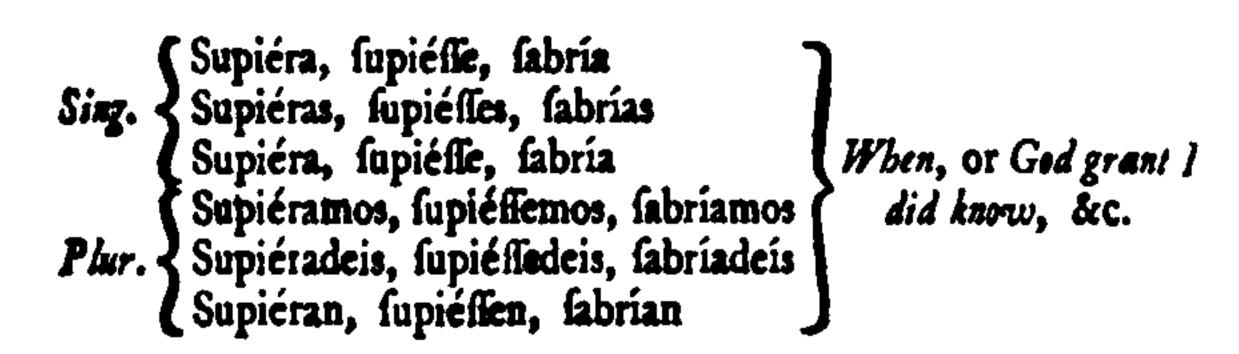
Scómo, Aunqué, Oxalá, When, Though, Would to God.

Present Tense.

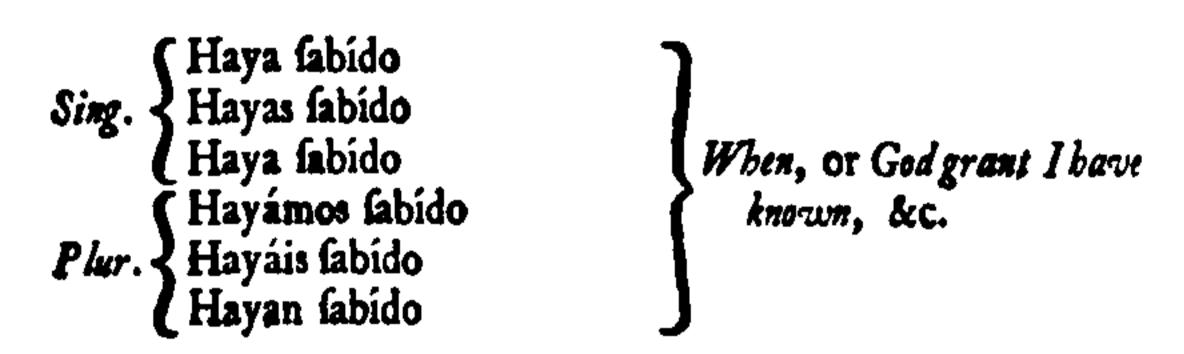
Sing. Sépas Sépas Sépa Sepámos Plur. Sepáis Sépan

God grant that I may

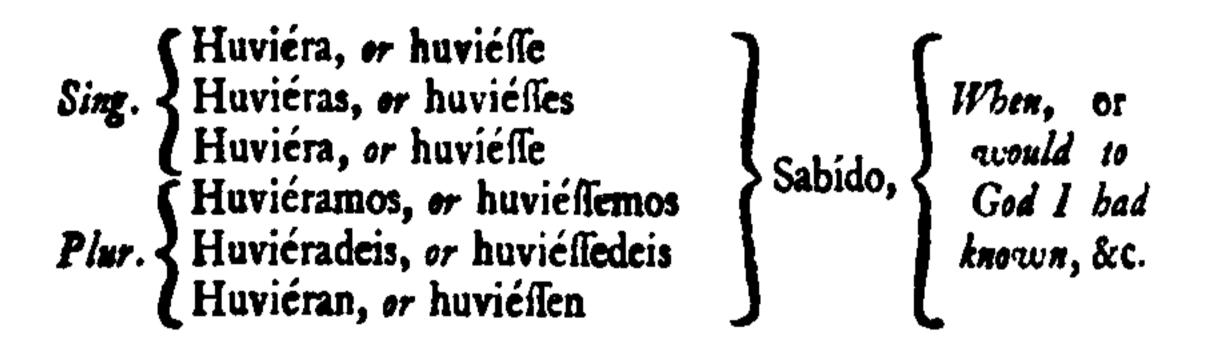
Preterimperfect.



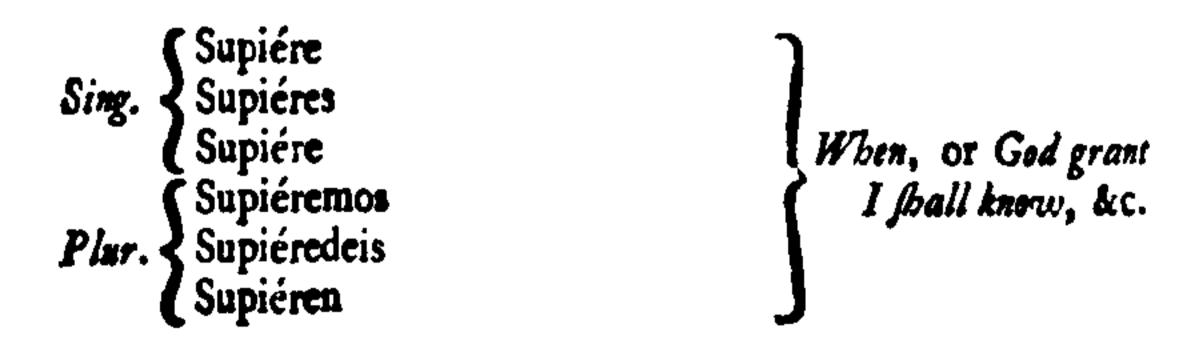
Preterperfect.



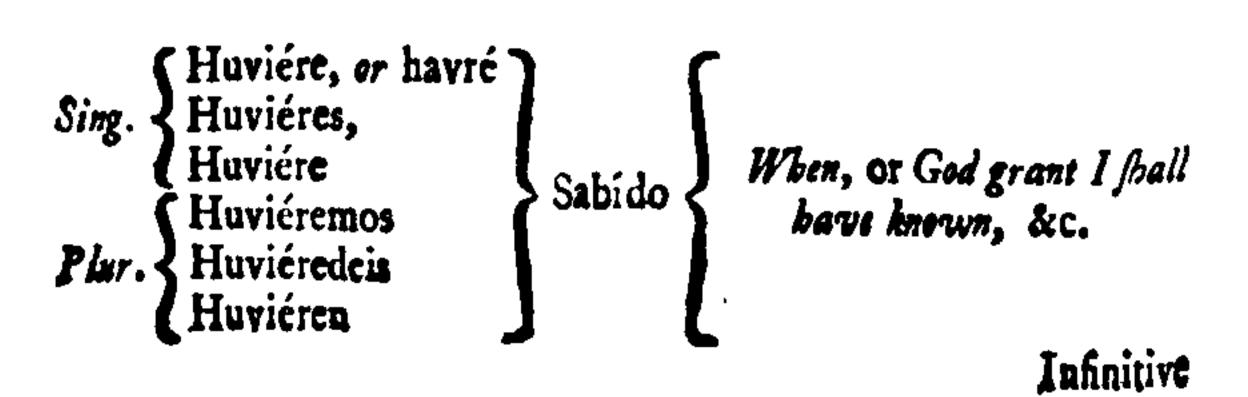
First and Second Preterplupersect.



First Future.



Second Future.



the Spanish Grammar. 131

Infinitive Mood.

Present Tense.

Sabér

To know

Preterperfect Tense.

Havér sabido

To bave known

Future Tense.

Havér, or esperár de sabér

To know bereafter

Gerund.

Sabiéndo

Knowing

Participle of the Present Tense and Active Voice.

El que sábe

Knowing

Participle of the Preter Tense and Passive Voice,

Sabido

Known

The Irregular Verb Tenér, To have, or boll.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

Sing. Tiénes Tiénes Tiéne I lave, or hold You have, or hold He has, or holds

Plur. Tenémos
Tenéis
Tiénen

We have, or hold Ye have, or hold They have, or hold

Preterimperfect.



I did have, or bold, &c.

First Preterpersect.

Sing. Tuve
Tuviste
Tuvo Plur. Tuvimos
Tuvifteis
Tuviéion

I had, or held You had, or held He had, or held We had, or held Ye had, or held They had, or held

Second and Third Preterperfect.

Sing. { He, or huve tenido I have had You have had Has tenido He has had Hemos tenido He have had Hemos tenido Ye have had Havéis tenido Ye have had Han tenido They have had

They have had

Preterpluperfect.

Sing. { Havia Havia Haviamos Haviadeis Havian } Tenido { I had had You had had He had had He had had We had had Ye had had They had had They had had

First Future.

Sing. Tendré terné, or tenré
Tendrás ternás, or tenrás
Tendrá terná, or tenra

I shall, or will have You Shall, or avill have He shall, or will have

the SPANISH GRAMMAR. 133

Tendrémos ternémos, or tenrémos We shall, or will bave

Plur. Tendréis ternéis, or tenréis Ye shall, or will have

Tendrán ternán, or tenrán They shall, or will have

Second Future.

Sing. { He de tenér Has de tenér Hémos de tenér Plur. { Havéis de tenér Havéis de tenér Han de tenér

I am to have, or hold
You are to have, or hold
He is to have, or hold
We are to have, or hold
Ye are to have, or hold
They are to have, or hold

Third Puture.

Havré de tenér

I shall be oblig'd to have or lold

Fourth Future.

Havia de tenér

I was to bave

Imperative Mood.

Fing. Ten tu
Ténga el
Tengámos nofótros
Plur. Tenéd vofótros
Téngan ellos

Do that have, or hold thou Let him have, or hold Let us have, or hold Do ye have, or hold, or let ye hold Let them have, or hold

Optative and Subjunctive Mood.

Cémo, Oxalá, Aunqué. When, God grant, Though.

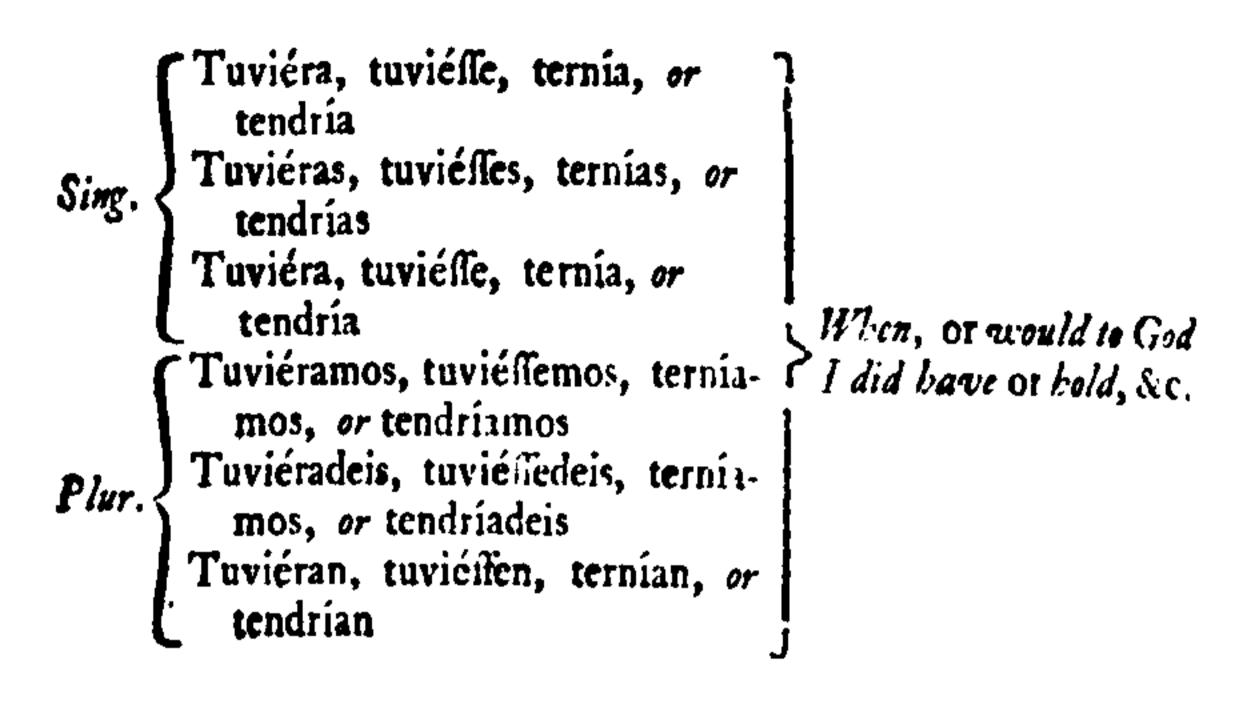
Present Tense.

Sing. Téngas
Téngas
Γénga
Ténga
Tengámos
Plur. Tengáis
Téngan

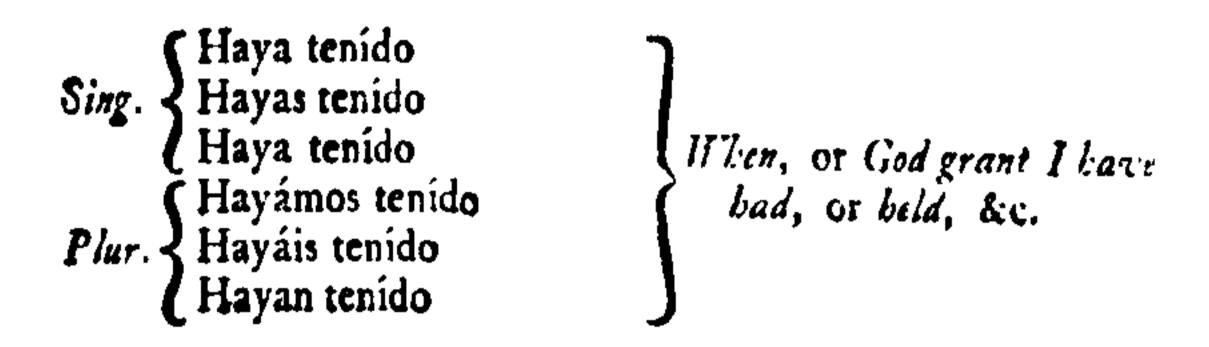
When, or God grant I do have, or bold, &c.

K 3 Preter-

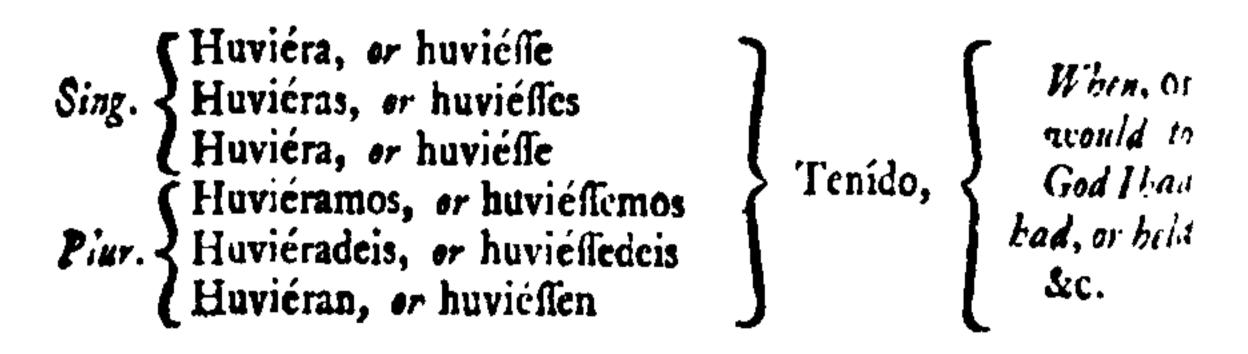
Preterimperfect.



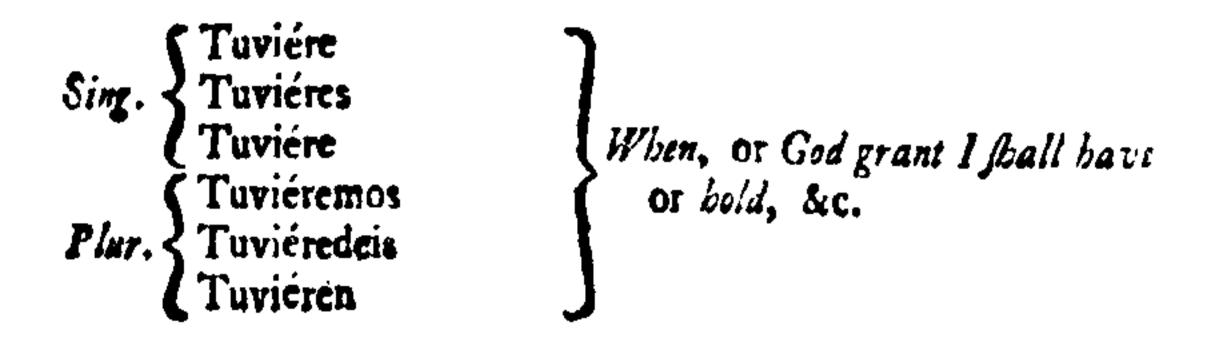
Preterpersect.



First and Second Preterplupersects.



First Future.



the SPANISH GRAMMAR. 135

Second Future.

Sing. { Huviéres Huviéres Huviére Huviére Huviére Huviére Huviére Huviéredeis Huviéren } Tenído, { When, or God grant Ishall have bad or held, &c.

Infinitive Mood.

Present Tense.

Tenér

To bave or to hold.

Preterperfect Tense.

Havér tenído

To bave bad or beld

Future Tense.

Havér de tenér

To be to bave or bold

Gerund.

Teniendo

Holding

Participle of the Present Tense and Active Voice.

El que tiéne

Holding

Participle of the Preter Tense and Passive Voice.

Tenido

Held

Like this Verb simple are its Compounds in allpoints declined, thro' all Moods and Tenses, as

Mantenér, to maintain; Yo manténgo, I maintain, mantuve, I maintain, maintained.

Detenér, n detain or flay; Deténgo, 1 detain; detúve, 1 de-

4 Retenér,

K 4

Retenér, to retain or with-hold; Reténgo, I retain; retúve, I retained

retained
Sostenér, to sustain or uphold; Sosténgo, I sustain; sostéve, I
sustained

The Irregular Verb Podér, To be able.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Puédes
Puédes
Puéde
Puéde
Podémos
Plur, Podéis
Puéden

I can, or am able
You can, or are able
He can, or is able
We can, or are able
Ye can, or are able
They can, or are able

Preterimpersect.

Sing. Podías
Podías
Podía
Podíamos
Podíadeis
Podíadeis
Podían

I could, or was able
You could, or was able
He could, or was able
We could, or were able
Ye could, or were able
They could, or were able

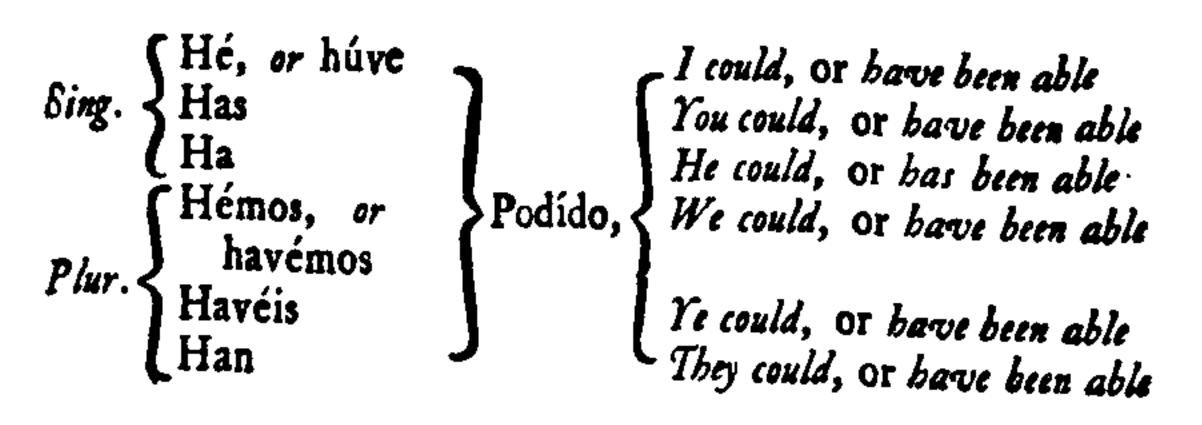
First Preterperfect.

Sing. Pudiste
Pudiste
Pudo
Pudimos
Pudisteis
Pudiéron

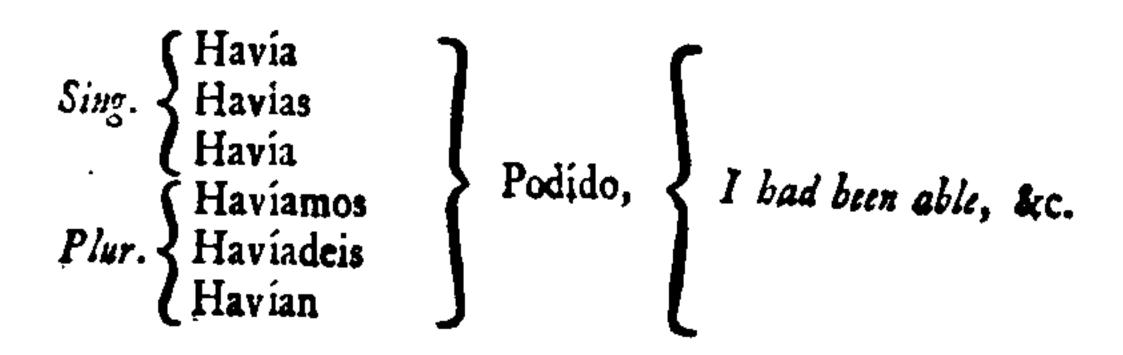
I could, or have been able, &c.

the Spanish Grammar. 137

Second and third Preterpersects.



Preterpluperfect.



First Future.

Second Future.

```
Sing. { He, or téngo de podér Has de podér Ha de podér Hémos, or havémos de podér Hevéis de podér Havéis de podér Han de podér Han de podér
```

Third Future.

Havré de podér

I shall be obliged to be able

Fourth Future.

Havia de podés

I was to be able

Though

Though it seems improper for this Word to have a second, third, and sourth Futures of the Indicative Mood, or any Imperative Mood, and most Grammarians will allow it neither, yet they are frequently and properly used. As to the second Future, it is very usual, and when one says, he cannot do such a thing, to answer, Has de podér, You shall be able; by way of compelling slothful perfons, or such as may improve by often trying to do that which they cannot do at present. The same is to be said of the Imperative, which is in the nature of the second future, being compulsive; as, if one say, No podémos bacér ésto, We cannot do this; and another answers, Pués podámos, Then let us be able; that is, let us use our Endeavours, that we may perform that which we think we cannot do. Therefore we will proceed to the

Imperative Mood.

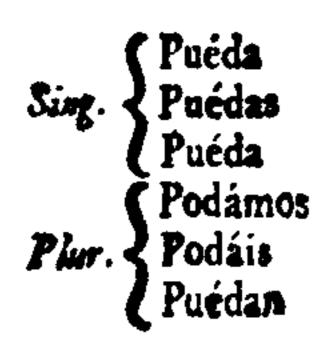
Sing. { Puéde tu Puéda el Puéda el Podámos nosótros Plur. { Podéd vosótros Puédan éllos

Do you be able
Let bim be able
Let us be able
Do ye be able
Let them be able

Subjunctive and Optative Mood, with the Signs,

SCómo, Aunque, Oxalá, When, Though, Would to God.

Present Tense.



When, or God grant I can, or be able, &c.

Preter-

Preterimpersect Tense.

Sing. { Pudiéra, pudiésse, podrías Pudiéra, pudiésse, podrías Pudiéra, pudiésse, podría Pudiéramos, pudiéssemos, podríamos Plur. { Pudiéradeis, pudiéssedeis, podríadeis Pudiéran, pudiéssen, podrían } When, or would to God 1 could or might be able, &c.

Preterperfect.

Sing. { Háyas Háyas Háya Podído, { When, or would to God, &c. I have been able, &c. Hayáis Hyan }

First and Second Preterplupersects.

Sing. { Huviéra, or huviésses Huviéras, or huviésses Huviéra, or huviésses Huviéramos, or huviéssemos Huviéramos, or huviéssemos Huviéradeis, or huviéssedeis Huviéran, or huviéssen Huvié

First Future.

Sing. { Pudiéres Pudiéres Pudiére Pudiére Pudiéremos Plur. { Pudiéredeis Pudiéren Pudiéren } Pudiéren } \} \text{Voen, or God grant I shall, or may be able, &c.} \end{able}

Second Future.

Sing. { Huviéres Huviéres Huviére Huviére Podído, { When, or Godgrant I may, or shall have been able, &c. Infinitive

Infinitive Mood.

Present Tense.

Podér

To be alle

Preterperfect Tense.

Havér podído

To have been able

Gerund.

Pudiéndo,

Being able, &c.

The Irregular Verb Querér, To will, or love.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing. Yo quiéro
Tu quiéres
El quiére
Nosótros querémos
Vosótros queréis
Ellos quiéren

I will, or love
You will, or love
He wills, or loves
We will, or love
Ye will, or love
They will, or love

Preterimpersect.

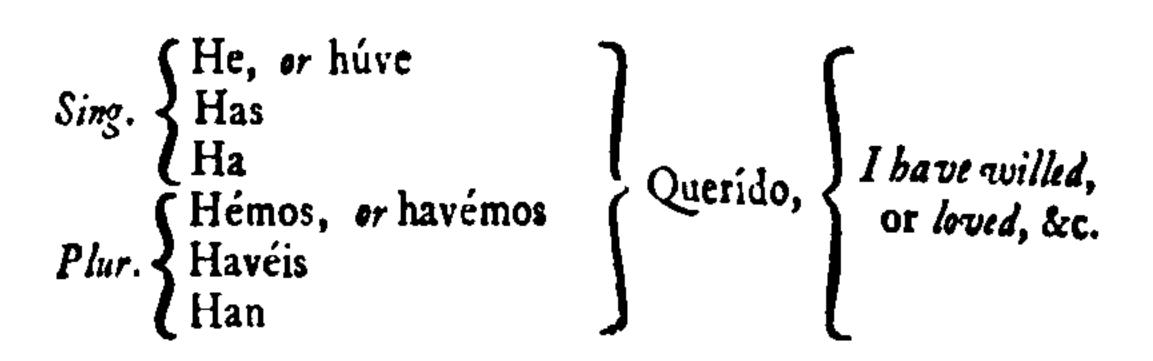
Sing. Querias
Queria
Queria
Queriamos
Queriadeis
Querian
Querian

I did will, or love
You did will, or love
He did will, or love
We did will, or love
Ye did will, or love
They did will, or love.

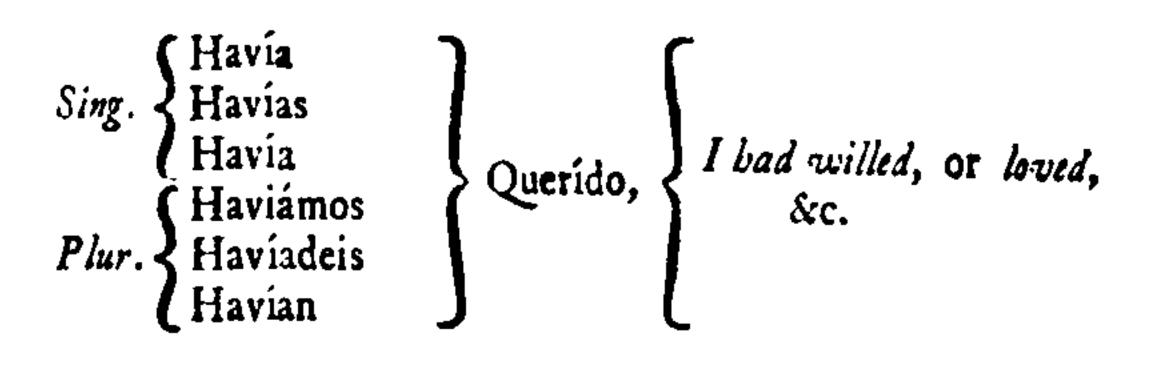
First Preterperfect.

(Quise	I willed, or loved
Sing	Quisiste	You willed, or loved
(Quíso	He willed, or loved
(Quisímos	We willed, or loved
Plur.	Quisisteis	Ye willed, or loved
	Quisieron	They willed, or loved

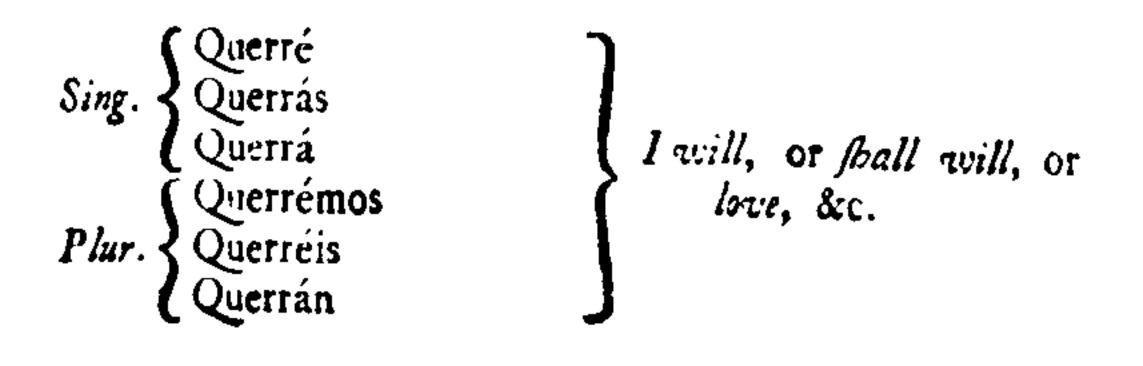
Second and Third Preterperfect.



Preterpluperfect.



First Future.



Second Future.

```
Sing { He, or téngo de querér } Has de querér . Ha de querér . Hémos, or havémos de querér } I am to, or must will, or love, &c. Plur. { Havéis de querér Han de querér } } Third
```

Third Future.

Havré de querér

I shall be obliged to love

Pourth Future.

Havia de querér

I had, or I was to love

Imperative Mood.

Sing. { Quiera el Quiera el Quieramos nosótros Plur. { Queréd vosótros Quieran éllos

Do you will, or love
Let him will, or love
Let us will, or love
Do ye will, or love
Let them will, or love

Optative and Subjunctive Mood.

Cómo, Aunqué, Oxalá, When, Though, would to God,

Present Tense.

Sing. Quiéras
Quiéras
Quiéra
Quiéra
Querámos
Queráis
Quiéran
Quiéran

When, or God grant I will or love, &c.

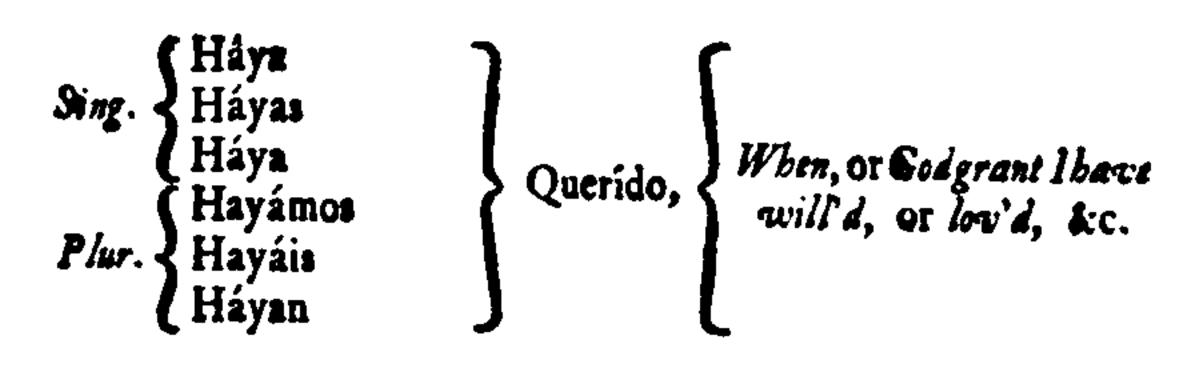
Three Preterimpersect Tenses.

Sing. { Quiliéra, quiliésse, querrias Quiliéras, quiliésse, querrias Quiliéra, quiliésse querria Quiliéramos, quiliéssemos, querriamos Quiliéradeis, quiliéssedeis, quiliéssedeis, querriadeis Quiliéran, quiliéssen, querrian

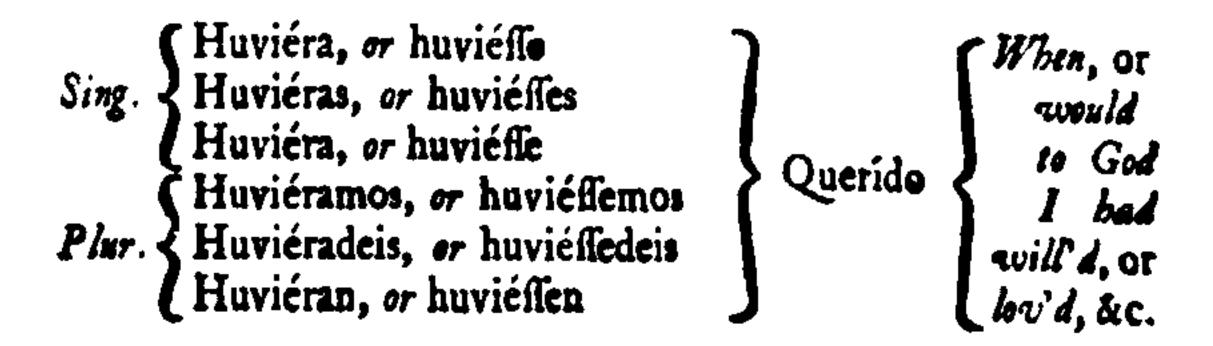
When, or God grant I would or did love, &c.

Preter-

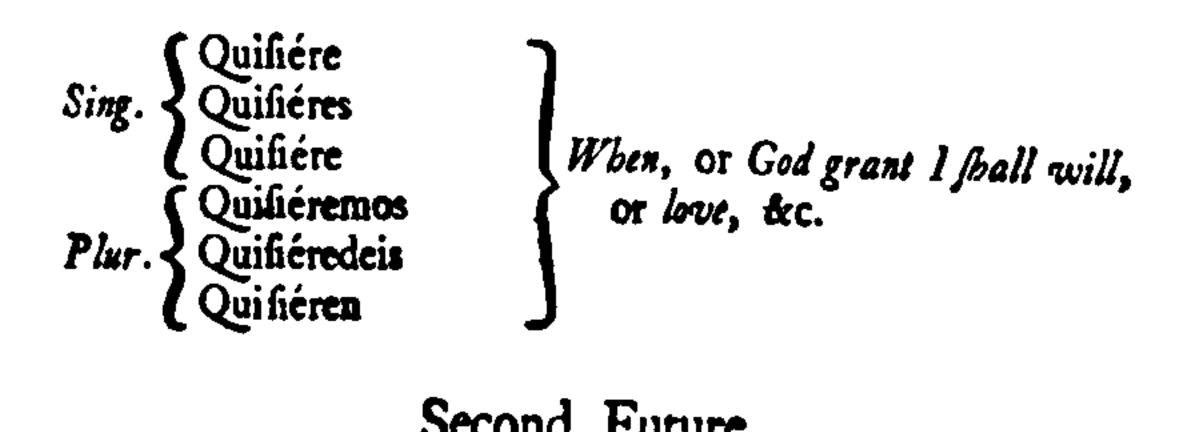
Preterperfect Tense.



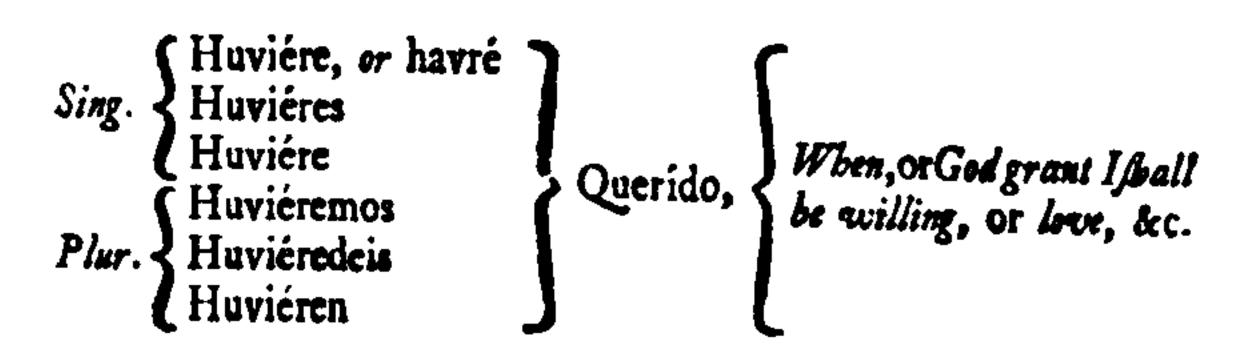
First and Second Preterplupersect.



First Future.



Second Future.



Infinitive Mood.

Present Tense.

Querér

To wil'. or leve

Preterperfect.

Havér querido

To bave will'd, or bu'd

Gerund.

Queriéndo

Lowing

Participle.

Querído

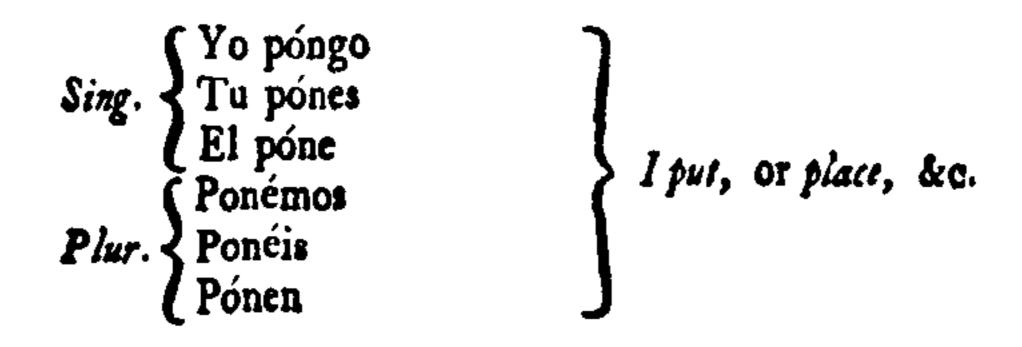
Will'd, or lov'd, &c.

This Verb may be declined through all Moods and Tenses with the word Mas added to it, which with it sometimes signifies rather, and sometimes more, as Mas quiéro callár que bablár mal, I had rather be silent than speak ill; or Mas quiéro a Pédro que a Juán, I love Peter more, or better than John.

The Irregular Verb Ponér, To put, or place.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.



Preterimpersect.

Sing. Ponía Ponías Ponía I did put You did put He did put

Plur.

the Spanish Grammar.

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Plur. Poníamos
Poníadeis
Poníad

We did put Te did put They did put

First Preterpersect.

Sing. { Pusifie Pulo Pulo Pusitieis Pusitieis Pusitieis

I have put, &c.

Second Preterperfect.

Sing. He, or huve

Puésto,

I have put, &c.

Preterplupersect.

Sing. Havia

Puésto,

I had put, &c.

First Future.

Sing. Pondré, or porné

I shall, or will put, &c.

Second Future.

Sing. He, or Téngo de ponér I am to, or must put, &c.

Third Puture.

Havré de ponér Havia de ponér

I shall be oblig'd to put I had, or I was to put

Imperative Mood.

Sing. { Pon tu Pónga el Plur. Pongamos nosótros
Ponéd vosotros
Póngan éllos

Do you put, Or put theu Let him put $L_{\ell}t$ us put Do ye put, or let ye put Let them put

Subjunctive and Optative Mood.

Cómo, Aunqué, Oxalá, When, Though, Would to God.

Present Tense.



When, or God grant I do put, &c.

Preterimperfect.

Sing. Puliéra, puliésse, or pornia, pondria

Puliéra, puliésse, or pornia, pondria

Puliéra, puliésse, or pornia, pondria

Puliéramos, puliéssemos, or porniamos, pondriamos

Puliéradeis, puliéssedeis, or porniadeis, pondriadeis

Puliéran, puliéssen, or pornian, pondrian

Preterperfect.

Sing. {Háyas
Háya
Háya
Háya
Phar. {Hayámos
Hayáis
Háyan
}

Puésto, {When, or God grant I have put, &c.}

the SPANISH GRAMMAR. 147

First and Second Preterplupersects.

Sing. { Huviéra, or huviésses Huviéras, or huviésses Huviéra, or huviésse Huviéramos, or huviéssemos Huviéramos, or huviéssemos Huviéradeis, or huviéssedeis Huviéran, or huviéssen } Puésto, { When, or would to God I bad put, &c.

First Future.

Sing. { Pusières Pusière Pusière { Pusièremos Pusièredeis Pusièren } }

Plur. { Pusière deis Pusièren } }

Pusière { Pusière deis Pusièren } }

Pusière { Pusière deis Pusière

Second Future.

Sing. { Huviéres, or havré Huviéres Huviére
Plur. { Huviéremos Huviéredeis Huviéren } Puésto, { When, or God grant 1 shall have put, &c.

Infinitive Mood.

Present Tense.

Ponér,

To put

Preterperfect Tense.

Havér puésto;

To bave put

Gerund.

Poniéndo,

Putting

L 2

Par-

Participle Passive.

Puésto

Put, &c.

Aster this manner are declined in all respects, Componér, to compose, yo compóngo, I compose, compuse, I have composed; Disponér, to dispose, dissongo, I dispose, dispuse, I have disposed; Anteponér, to set before, antepóngo, I set before, antepúse, I have set before; Propóner, to propose, propóngo, l nropose, propúse, I proposed; and, if there be any other Verbs derived by Composition from Ponér.

The Irregular Verb Hacer, To do, or make.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing { Yo hago Tu haces Tou do or make You do or make He does or makes Hacemos Haceis Haceis Hacen They do or make

Preterimperfect.

Sing. { Hacias Hacias Sing. { Hacías
Hacía
Hacíamos
Plur. { Hacíadeis, or hacíais
Hacían I did or made, &c.

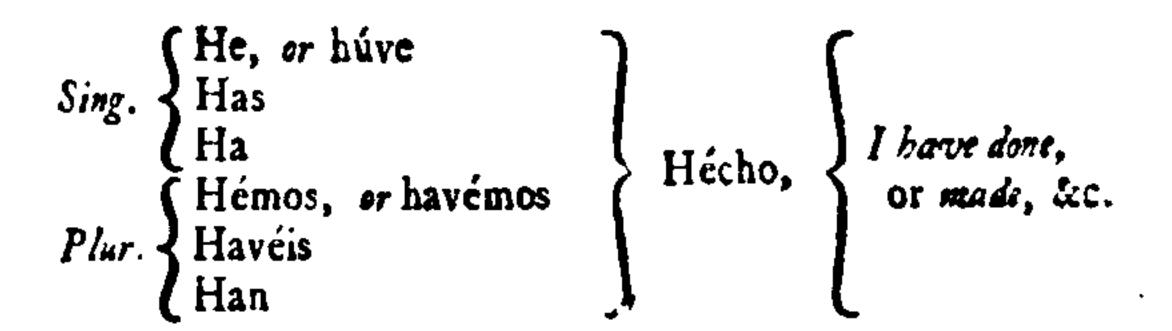
First Preterpersect.

I have made, &c.

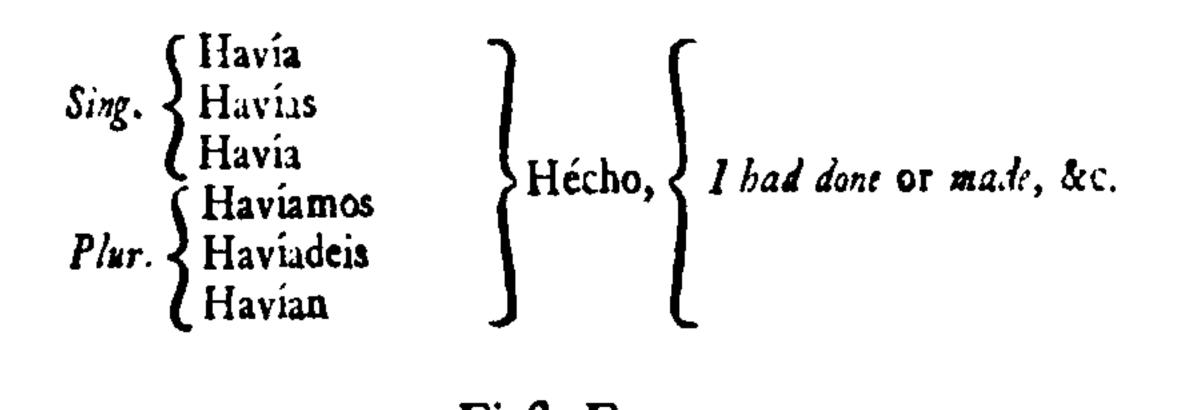
Plur. Sirg. { Hice Hicite Hizo

the SPANISH GRAMMAR. 149 Plur. {Hicisteis Hicisteis Hicistein

Second Preterperfect.



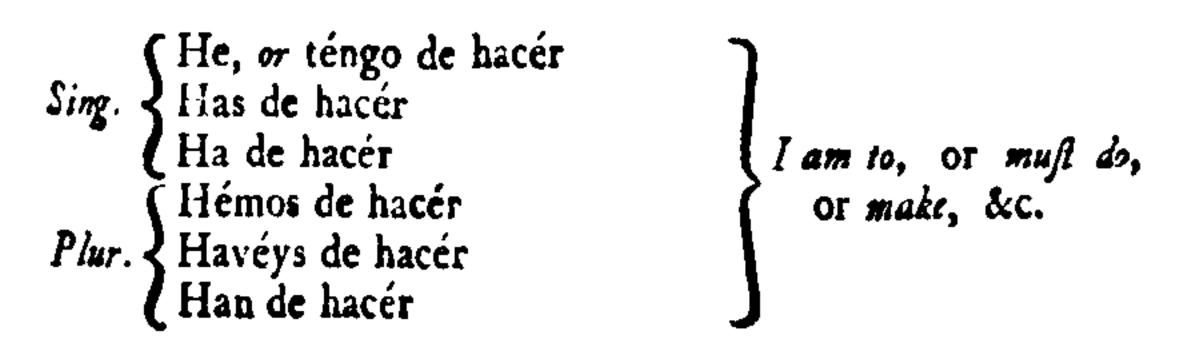
Preterpluperfect.



First Future.



Second Future.



Third Future.

Havré de hacér, I shall be oblig'd to do

L 3

Fourth

Fourth Future.

Havia de hacér

I bad, Or I was to de

Imperative Mood,

Sing. { Ház, er háce tu Hága el Hagamos nosótros

Plur. { Hacéd vosótros

Hágan éllos

Let us do or make

Do ye or make ye, let ye do

Let them do or make

Do or make thou, or ab thou Let bim do or make

Subjunctive and Optative Mood.

Cómo, Aunqué, Oxalá. When, Though, Would to God.

Present Tense.

Sing. { Hágas Hágas Hága Hágamos Flur. { Hegáis Hágan

When, or God grant I do or make, &c.

Preterimperfect.

Sing. Hiciéra, hiciésse, harías
Hiciéra, hiciésse, harías
Hiciéra, hiciésse, haría
Hiciéramos, hiciéssemos, haríamos
Hiciéradeis, hiciéssedeis, haríadeis
Hiciéran, hiciéssen, harían

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Preterperfect.

Sing. { Háya hécho Háya hécho Háya hécho Hayámos hecho Hayáis hécho Hayán hécho Háya hécho Háyan hécho

First and Second Preterplupersects.

Sing. { Huviéra, or huviésse }
Huviéras, or huviésse }
Huviéra, or huviésse }
Huviéramos, or huviéssemos }
Huviéramos, or huviéssemos }
Huviéradeis, or huviéssedeis Huviéran, or huviéssedeis Huviéran, or huviéssen

First Future.

Sing. { Hiciéres Hiciéres Hiciéremos Hiciéredeis Hiciéren }

Hiciéren }

When, or God grant I shall or will do or make, &c.

Second Future.

Sing. { Huviéres Huviéres Huviére Huviére Huviére Huviéremos Huviéredeis Huviéren } Hécho, { When, or God grant Ishall have done or made, &c.

Infinitive Mood.

Present Tense.

Hacer, To do or make.

L 4 Preter-

Preterperfect Tense.

Havér hécho

To have done or made

Future Tense.

Haver, or esperar de hacer To make or do bereaster

Gerund.

Haciendo

Doing or making

Participle Active of the Preter Tense.

Hécho

Made or done, &c.

In the same manner are declined all the Verbs proceeding by composition from Hacer, as Deshacer, to undo, Rehacer, to make again, Contrabacer, to counterfeit.

The Irregular Verb, Cabér, To be contained.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing. Yo quépo Tu câbes El câbe Cabémes Plur. Cabéis (Cáben

I am contained You are contained He is contained We are contained Ye are contained They are contained

Preter-

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Preterimpersect.

Sing. { Cabias Cabias Cabias Plur. S Cabiamos Cabiadeis Cabian

I was contained You was contained He was contained We were contained Ye were contained They were contained

First Preterperfect.

Sing. Cupiste Cupo Plur. Cupiffeis
Cupiéron

I have been contained You have been contained He has been contained We have been contained le bave been contained They have been contained

Second and Third Preterpersects.

Sing. { He, or huve cabido | I have been contained | You have been contained | Has cabido | He has been contained | Hemos cabido | He have been contained | We have been contained | Have is cabido | Ye have been contained | Han cabido | They have been contained | T

They have been contained

Preterpluperfect.

Sing. { Havias Havias Haviamos Havian } Cabido, { I had been contained You had been contained He had been contained We had been contained Ye had been contained They had been contained They had been contained They had been contained

First Future.

Cabré (Plur. 2 Cabrás Cabrá Sing. { Cabréis Cabran

I shall or will be contained You shall or will be contained He shall or will be contained We shall or will be contained Te shall or will be contained They shall or will be contained Second

Second Future.

Sing. { He, or téngo de cabér Has de cabér Ha de cabér Hémos de cabér Hemos de cabér Havéis de cabér Han de cabér

The Third and Fourth as in the other Verbs.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Scabe tu

Quépa el

Quépamos nosótros

Plur. Cabéd vosótros

Quépan éllos

Be you contained

Let bim be contained

Be ye contained

Let them be contained

Let them be contained

Subjunctive and Optative Mood.

Cómo, Oxalá, Aunqué. When, God grant, Though.

Present Tense.

Bing. { Quépas Quépas Quépa When, or God grant 1 am contained, &c. Plur. { Quepáis Quépan } Quépan }

Preter-

Preterimperfect.

Sing. { Cupiéra, cupiésse, cabria Cupiéras, cupiésses, cabrias Cupiéra, cupiéssemos, cabriamos Cupiéramos, cupiéssemos, cabriamos Cupiéradeis, cupiéssedeis, cabriadeis Cupiéran, cupiéssen, cabrian

Preterperfect.

Sing. { Háya cabído Háya cabído Háya cabído Plur. Háyamos cabído Háyais cabído Háyan cabído

When, or God grant I have been contained,&c.

First and Second Preterplupersects.

Sing. { Huviéra, or huviésses Huviéras, or huviésses Huviéra, or huviésse Huviéramos, or huviéssemos Huviéradeis, or huviéssedeis Huviéran, or huviéssedeis Huviéran, or huviéssen Huviéssen } Cabido, { When, or would to God 1 had been contained, &c.

First Future.

Sing. Cupières
Cupière
Cupière
Cupière
Cupièremos
Cupièredeis
Cupièren

When, or God grant
I shall, or will be
contained, &c.

Second Future.

Cabido When, or God grant I may or shall be contained here-after, &c.

Infinitive

Infinitive Mood.

Present.

Cabér

To be contained.

Preterperfect.

Havér cabido

To bave been contained.

Gerund.

Cabiéndo

Being contained.

Participle.

Cabído

Contained.

The Irregular Verb, Vér, To see.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

(Yo véo	I see
Sing. Tu ves	You see
El ve	He sees
Č Vémos	We see
Phir. Véis	Te see
Ven	They see

Preterimpersect.

(Via, er veia	I did see
Sirg. Vias	You did see
Vía	He did fee
Víamos	We did see
Plur. \ Viadeis	Ye did fee
Vían	They did fee

First Preterpersect.

(Ví, er vide	I Jaw
Sing. \ Viste	You saw
Vío	He saw
Č Vímos	We saw
Plur. \ Visteis	Ye Jaw
V iéron	They faw

Second and Third Preterperfects.

(He, or huve visto	I have seen
Sing. { Has visto	You have seen
Ha vísto	He bas seen
Č Hémos vísto	We have feen
Ptur. \ Havéis visto	Ye have seen
Han vísto	They have seen

Preterpluperfect.

Sing. { Havias Havia Haviamos Haviadeis Havian	Vísto,	I had seen You had seen He had seen We had seen Ye had seen They had seen
--	--------	---

First Future.

(Veré	I shall or will see
Sing. & Verás	You shall or will see
Verá	He shall or will see
Č Verémos	We shall or will see
Plur. \ Veréis	Ye shall or will see
Verán	They shall or will see

Second Future.

	He, or téngo de vér	I am to or must see
Sing	Has de vér	You are to or must see
	Ha de vér	He is to or must see
	Hemos de vér	We are to or must see
Plur.	Havéis de vér	Ye are to or must see
	Han de vér	They are to or must see

The Third and Fourth as in the other Verbs.

Imperative

Imperative Mood.

Sing. { Vée, or vé tu Do thou see, or see thou Let bim see Véa el Let us see Plur. { Ved vosótros Do ye see, or let ye see Véan éllos Let them see

The Subjunctive, the Optative, and the Infinitive Moods, altogether as in the other Verbs before, as the Present Tense of the two first Moods Véa, the Preterimpersect, Viéra, versa, viésse; the Preterpersect, Haya visto, the Preterplupersect, Huviera, or buviésse visto; the Future, Viére. The Infinitive, Vér, Participle, Visto.

The Irregular Verb Caér, To fall.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing. { Cáigo I fall
Cáes Thou fallest
Cáe He falls
Caémos We fall
Plur. { Caéis
Cáen They fall

Preterimpersect.

Caía, caías, &c.

First Preterperfect.

Cai, caiste, &c.

Second

Second Preterperfect.

He caído, Has caído, &c.

And so of the other Tenses, like the regular Verbs.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. { Cáe Cáiga Caigámos Plur. { Caed Cáigan Do you fall, or fall theu Let him fall Let us fall Do ye fall, or let ye fall Let them fall

Infinitive Mood.

Present Tense.

Caér

To fall

Gerund.

Cayéndo

Falling

The Verb Entendér, to understand, in the Present Tense of the Indicative Mood makes Entiéndo; Preterpersect, Entendí.

Of the Verbs in Cér.

HE following Verbs ending in cer, are generally spelt without an \int , though it were more proper to write them with it before the c, which would render them all regular, and more answerable to the Latin, from which many of them are derived; but since we generally find them otherwise, it is proper to note them down here.

Infinitive.

Indicative. Present Tense. Preterperset

	•	2 7
Adolecer, to grow fick	Adolésco	Adolecí
Agradecer, to thank	Agradésco	Agradecí
Amortecer, to dye away	Amortésco	Amorteci
Desfallecer, to faint	Desfall é sco	Desfalleci
Apetecer, to desire	A petésco	Apetecí
Crecer, to grow	Crésco	Crecí
Encallecér, to wax hard as a Corn	Encallésco	Encallecí
Encarecer, to magnify	Encarésco	Encarecí
Establecer, to establish	Establésco	Estableci
Fenecer, to finish	Fei.élco	Fenecí
Pacer, to feed	Pásco	Pací
Perecér, to perish	Pereico	Pereci
Compadecer, to have Compassion	Compadésco	Compadecí
Conocér, to know	Conólco	Conocí
Padecér, to suffer	Padésco	Padecí
Ofrecer, to offer	Ofrésco	Ofreci
Guarnecés, to garnish	Guarnésco	Guarnecí
Parecer. to appear	Parésco	Parecí
Nacér, to be born	Nasco	Nací
Enflaquecér, to grow lean	Enflaquésco	Enslaqueci
Enriquecer, to enrich	Enriquésco	Enriquecí
Empobrecer, to grow poor	Empobrésco	Empobrecí
Endurecer, to grow bard	Enduréico	Endurecí
Fallecer, to fail or dye	Fallésco	Fallecí
Engrandecer, to magnify	Engrandésco	Engrandecí
Entristecer, to grow melancholy	Entristésco	Entristecí
Ennoblecer, to ennoble	Ennoblésco	Ennoblecí
Florecer, to flourish	Florésco	Florecí
Fortalecer, to frengthen	Fortalésco	Fortalecí
Favorecer, to favour	Favorésco	Favorecí
Obedecer, to obev	Obedésco	Obedecí
Desvanecer, to make vain	Deivanéico	Desvaneci
Ensoberbecer, to grow proud	Ensoberbésco	Enfoberbeci
Emmudecer, to grove dumb	Emmudésco	Emmudecí
Establecer, to establish	Establésco	Establecí
Merecer, to merit.	Meréico	Merecí

Except from this general Rule, Vencér, to overcome, Vénzo, Vencí; which shows what was said above, that they might more properly all be writ with an \int in the infinitive Mood, and present Tense of the indicative Mood, as Pascér, from the Latin Páscere; conoscér, from the Latin cognóscere,

and

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and so of others; but custom has prevailed to write them as above, and there is no contending against it; but $Venc\acute{e}r$, cannot admit of the f, being derived from the $Latin\ vincere$, and therefore keeps on without an f in all Moods and Tenses.

Of the Verbs in ger.

THE following Verbs which have their Infinitive in gér, make the Present Tense of the Indicative Mood, by changing g into j; the same in the third Singular, and the first and third Plural of the Imperative Mood, and through all persons, and both numbers of the Present Tense of the Optative, and the Subjunctive Moods: That is when in the ultima, or last syllable there is an a or o.

Indicative. Infinitive. Present Tense. Preterpersett.

Encogér, to skrink, Recogér, to gather, Acogér, to entertain, Escogér, to choose, Cogér, to catch, Encojo, Encogí.
Recojo, Recogí.
Acojo, Acogí.
Escejo, Escogí.
Cojo, Cogí.

In other Moods and Tenses, like the Regulars, except the Tenses before mentioned.

Of the Verbs in ér.

HE following Verbs in ér make the Present Tense of the Indicative Mood by adding in the last syllable but one of the Infinitive, and the

the same in the second and third Persons Singular, and the third Plural of the Imperative Mood, and throughout the Present Tense of the Optative and the Subjunctive Moods.

Infinitive.

Defender, to defend, Hender, to cleave asunder, Cernér, to sift, Entender, to understand,

Héder, to flink,

Indicative, Present Tense. Preterperfest.

> Defiendo, Defendi. Hiéndo, Hendí. Ciérno, Entiéndo, Entendí. Hićdo,

Cerní. Hedí.

The next underneath form the Present Tense of the Indicative, by turning o in the last Syllable but one of the Infinitive into ue; and the same in the second and third Person Singular, and the third Plural of the Imperative Mood, and throughout the Present Tense of the Optative and Subjunctive.

Infinitive,
Volvér, to turn, Solér, to be avont, Cozér, to boil, Dolér, to grieve, Olér, to smell,

Indicative, Present. Preterpersett. Vuélvo, Volví. Suélo, Soli. Cuézo. Cozi. Duelo. Dolî. Huélo. Oli.

The same in all Verbs deriv'd from any of them; as Revolvér, to stir about; Condolér, to suffer with, &c.

The next are vary'd as follows.

Indicative. Infinitive. Present Tense. Preterpersett. Caer, to fall. Cáigo, Caí. Roct, to gnaw, Roigo, Roi. Válgo, Valer, to be werth, Valí.

Of Verbs Passive of the Second Conjugations

HEY are formed and conjugated in the same manner as those of the sirst Conjugation; as ver, to see is made passive, thus:

Present. Indicative. Impersect.

Soir visto

eres visto

es visto

Somos vistos

Sois vistos

Sois vistos

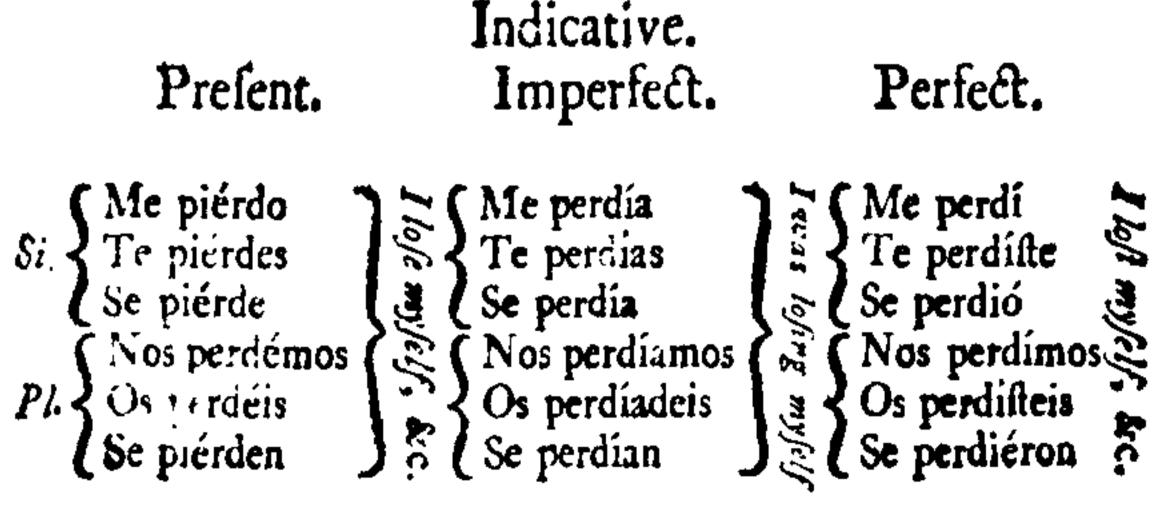
Son vis

Of Verbs Reciprocal.

These Verbs, and all terminated in erse, are likewise conjugated as those of the first Conjugation; as

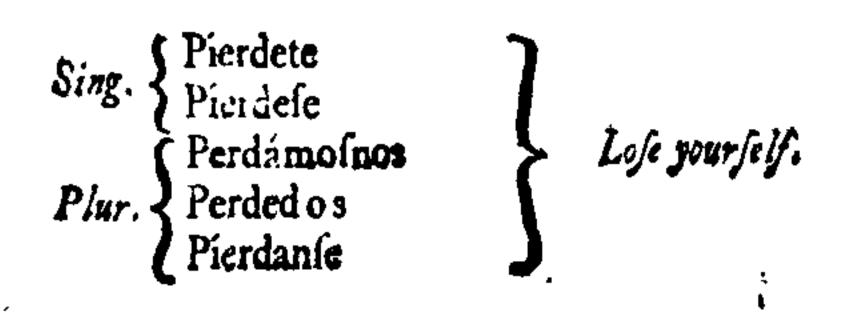
Perderse,

To lose one's self, to be lost.



and so of the other Tenses.

The Imperative thus:



Note, That the Persons are often doubled in the Conjugation of those Verbs; as, Yo me pierdo, tu te pierdes, el se pierde, &c. or thus, Pierdome, Pierdeste, Perdiese, &c. by putting the Pronoun after the Verb.

Of Verbs Impersonals.

The Impersonals of this Conjugation are,

Haver,

To be, as in what concerns a Place, &c.

Indicative.

Present Tense.

Hái, or no háy

There is, or there is not.

Imperfect.

Havia,

There was.

First Preterpersect.

Húvo.

There was, or there bas been.

Second Perfect.

Ha havido,

There bas been.

Plusperfect.

Havía havido?

There had been.

Future.

Havrá,

There will, or shall be.

1

Second

the Spanish Grammar. 165 Second Future.

Há de havér,

There must be.

and so of the other Futures.

Imperative.

Haya,

Let there be.

Optative. Present.

Oxalá que háya,

God grant that there be.

Imperfect.

Que huviéra, &c.

That there might be.

Perfect.

Que háya havido,

That there bath been.

Pluspersect.

Que huviéra havido,

That there bad been,

Future.

Que huviére,

That there shall be, &c.

The Spanish is perfect Latin in the Expressions of the impersonal Verbs, which manner cannot be sound in the English, French, and other Languages; the English being obliged to add there, or it, and the French il, &c. and this in all the Impersonals throughout all the Conjugations.

Examples.

Hai un hombre que me espéra abaxo para ir à la Comédia, Thère is a Man that flavs for me below to go to the Play-house.

M 3

Havia cien soldados enla Emboscada, There were one hundred Soldiers in the Ambush.

No havía mas que treinta y dos, There were no more than thirty-two. Que háya ò no háya póco importa, that there be, or not, is but of little Importance, &c.

Ser, To be, as in what concerns the Essence, or Qualities of a Thing, &c.

Indicative.

Pres. Es, no es Imperf. éra, Perf. Fué, It is, it is not. It was. It hath been.

and so in the other Tenses.

Examples.

Es noche, or es de noche,

Es verdad,

Era assi,

Que sea ò no sea, que se me da, That it be, or not be, what is it to me.

In the same manner is conjugated the Verb Ser Menestér, to be necessary, or requisite, as

Es Menestér, que yo váya à vér la Ciudad the Londres, pues es un Mundo pequéno, enque storécen tódas las Artes y Ciéncias que están divididas por las quátro partes de el Mundo, It is necessary that I go to see the City of London, because it is a little World, in which all the Arts and Sciences that are divided in the four Parts of the World do sourish.

Será Menessér, que Pédro y Juán se avengan, It will be ne-

cessary or requisite, that Peter and John agree together.

Si suéra Menester, yo vinicta, I avould come if it should be requisite or necessary, &c.

The Verb Impersonal Placer, To please.

Indicative Mood.

Pres. Place, Impers. Placia, First Pers. Plugo, Second Pers. Ha Placido,

It pleases.
It did please.
It pleased.
It pleased.
It has pleased.

and so in the other Tenses.

Imperative.

Pléga,

Let it please, &c.

Llovér, To Rain.

Lluéve, Llovía,

It rains. It did rain, &c.

Hedér, To Stink.

Hiéde, Hedía, It stinks.
It did stink, &c.

Olér, To smell.

This Verbs changes o into bue in the Present Tenses, as

Huéle, Huéla, Que huéla, It fmells.

Let it smell.

That it may smell, &c.

Acontecer, acaecer, To happen.

Acontéce,

It bappens, &c.

Pertenecer, To belong.

Pertenéce,

It belongs, &c.

M 4

Enough

Enough of the Impersonal Actives, let us now put an Example of the Impersonal Passive.

Leérse, To be read.

Se Loc. Se Leia, Se Layo,

It is reading. It was reading. It has been read, &c.

And so are conjugated establecérse, to be established or ordered by Parliament, &c.

Se establice, Se establiciá, Se estableció

Imperative, Establescase,

It is established. It was eflablishing. It has been established, &c. Let it be established, &c.

Sabérse, To be known.

Se fabe, or fabele. Se fabía, or fabítie, Se súpo, or súpose,

Imperative, Sépase,

It is known. It was known. It has been Incum, &c. Let it be known, &c.

N. B. That all the Verbs regular or irregular of the Second Conjugation, may be conjugated in the same manner as those of the first Conjugation by the auxiliar Verb estár, and the Gerund of the Verb: as,

Present Tense. Indicative.

Sing. Léo, or estoi Leyéndo Lees, or estás Leyéndo Lee, or está Leyéndo Plur. Leéis, er estais Leyéndo Léen, er estais Leyéndo Léen, er estan Leyéndo

I read, or I am reading, &c.

and so in the rest of the Moods and Tenses.

Of Verbs Regular of the third Conjugation in ir, as Subir, To go up or ascend.

Indicative Mood.

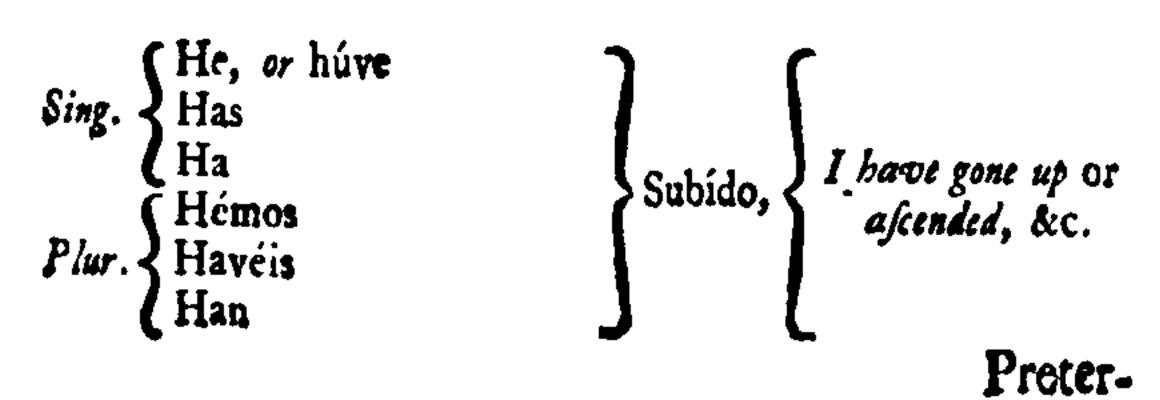
Present Tense.



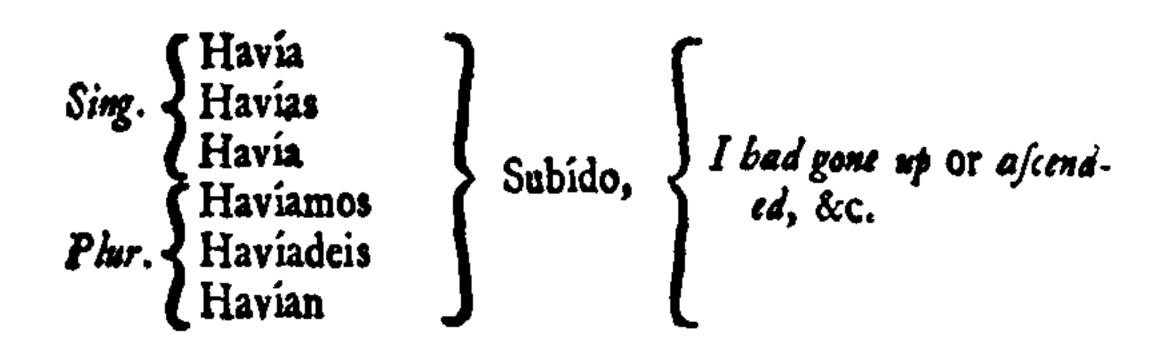
Preterimperfect.

First Preterperfect.

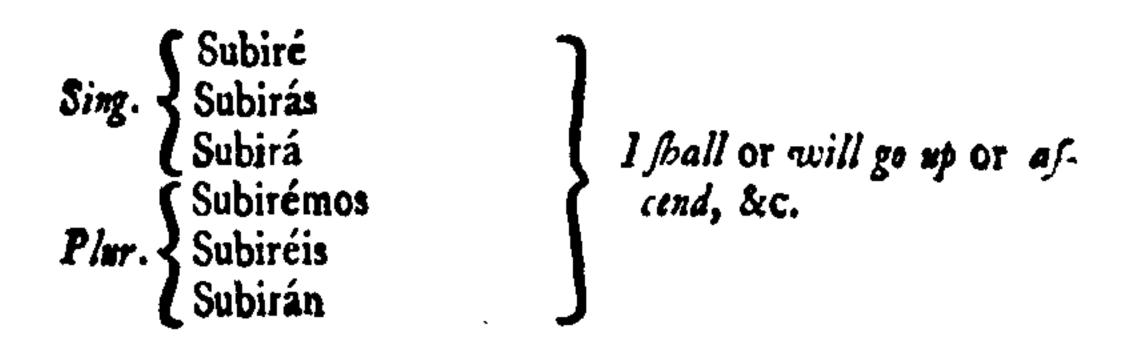
Second and Third Preterperfects.



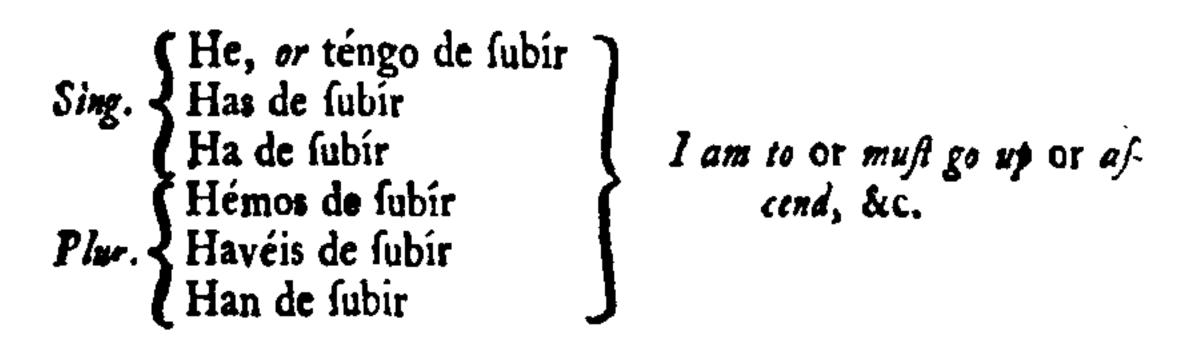
Preterpluperfect.



First Future.



Second Future.



The Third and Fourth Future as in the other Verbs.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Suba et

Suba mos nosótros

Plur. Subid vesótros

Suban éllos

Go you up or ascend

Let bim go up or ascend

Do ye go up or ascend

Let them go up or ascend

Let them go up or ascend

Subjunctive

Subjunctive and Optative Mood.

{ Cómo, Aunqué, Oxalá, When, God grant, Would to God.

Present Tense.

Sing. Súbas
Súbas
Súba
Súba
Subámos
Plur. Subáis
Súban
Súban

Three Preterimpersects.

Subiéra, subiésse, or subirias
Subiéra, subiésse, or subirias
Subiéra, subiésse, or subiria
Subiéramos, subiéssemos, or subiriamos
Subiéradeis, subiéssedeis, or subiriadeis
Subiéran, subiéssen, or subiriadeis
Subiéran, subiéssen, or subirian

Preterperfect.

Sing. { Háyas Háya Háya Subido, { When, or God grant I have gone up or afcended, &c. } Plur. { Hayáis Háyan }

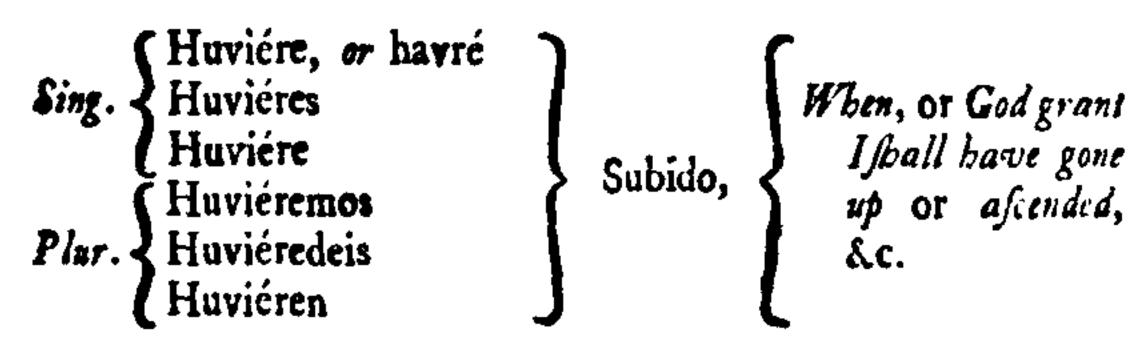
First and Second Preterplupersects.

Sing. { Huviéra, or huviésses Huviéras, or huviésses Huviéra, or huviésses Huviéramos, or huviéssemos Huviéramos, or huviéssemos Huviéradeis, or huviéssedeis Huviéran, or huviéssen } Subído, { Uben, or awould to God I bad gone up or ascended, &c.

First Future.

Subiéres
Subiére
Subiére
Subiéremos
Plur. Subiéredeis
Subiéren

Second Future.



Infinitive Mood.

Present Tense.

Subir,

To go up or ascend.

Preterperfect.

Havér subido,

To have gone up or ascended.

Future Tense.

Haver er esperar de subir, To be to go up or ascend bereaster.

Gerund.

Subjendo,

Going up or ascending.

Participle of the Present Tense and Active Voice.

El que sube,

Going up or ascending.

Participle Passive.

Sabido,

Gone up or ascended.

the SPANISH GRAMMAR. 173
In the same manner all other Regular Verbs of the third Conjugation in ir, are conjugated; as Sufrir, to suffer, Hinchir, or Henchir, to fill, &c.

These sour Verbs, Abrir, to open, Cubrir, to cover, Descubrir, to uncover, and Encubrir, to conceal, are Regular, except only in the second Preterpersect Tense; which, instead of Abrido, as other Verbs of this Sort, is Abierto, Cubierto, Descubierto, and Encubierto. Next sollow

The Irregular Verbs of the third Conjugation, in it, as

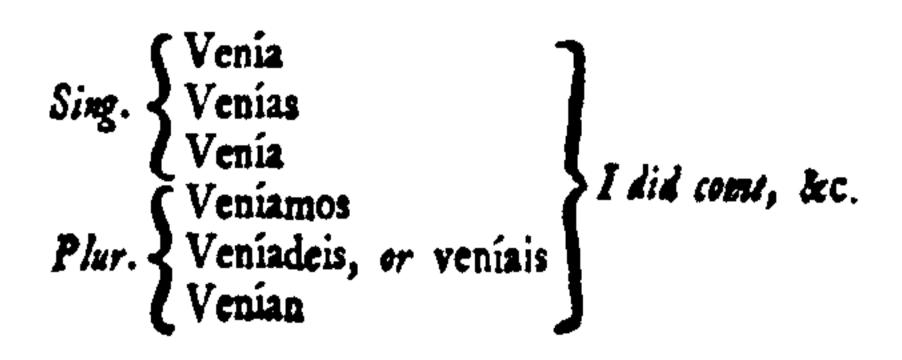
Venir, To come.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

•	(Véngo	I come
Sing.	Viénes .	You come
	Viéne	He comes
,	(Venímos	We come
Plur	₹ Venís	Ye come
	Viénen	They come

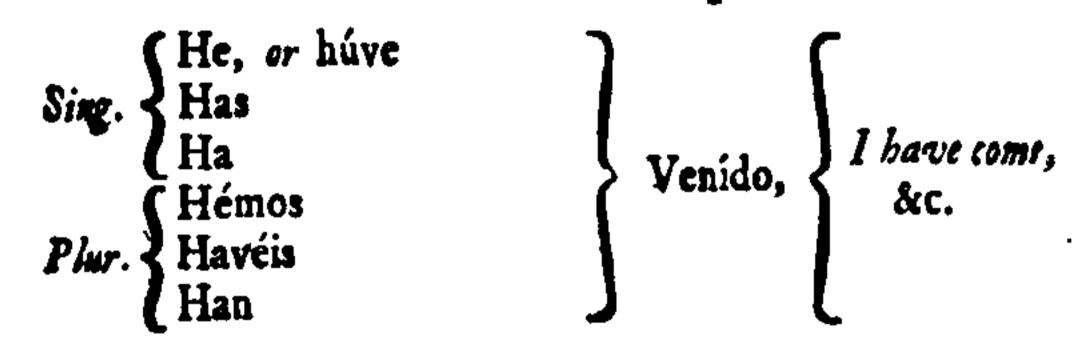
Preterimperfect.



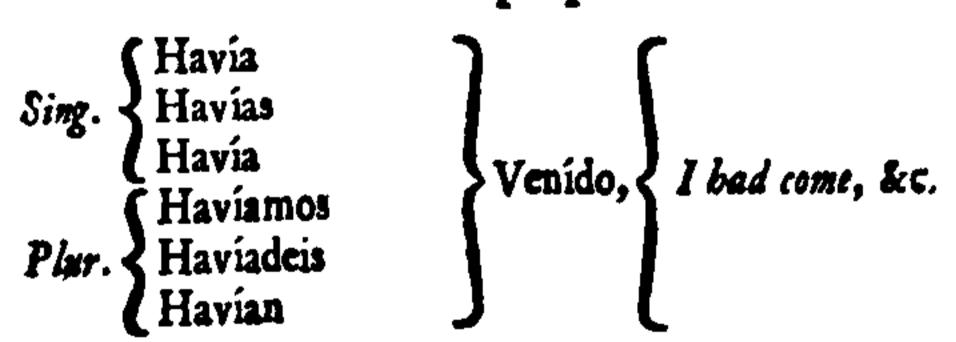
First Preterpersect.

([Vine	I came
Sing.	Veniste	You came
	Vino	He came
Plur.	Venimos	We came
	Venísteis	Ye came
	Veniéron	They came

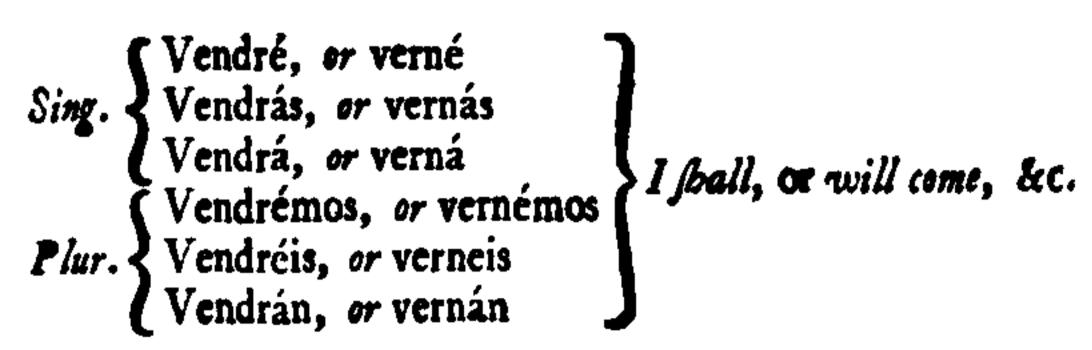
Second and Third Preterperfects.



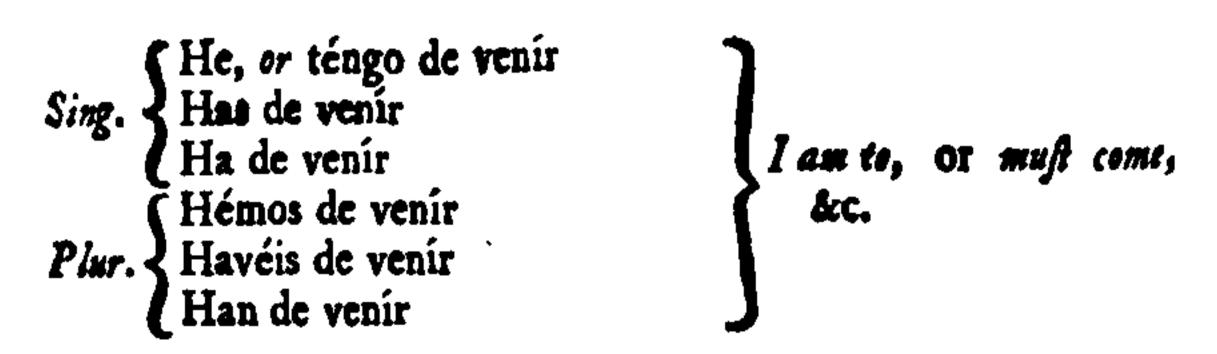
Preterpluperfect.



First Future.



Second Future.



The Third and Fourth as in the other Verbs.

Imperative

Imperative Mood.

Do you come, or come theu Venga el

Vengámos nosótros

Plur.

Vengámos nosótros

Venid vosótros

Vengan éllos

Do you come, or come thou

Let bim come

Let us come

Do ye come, or let ye come

Let them come

Subjunctive and Optative Mood.

{Cómo, Oxalá, Aunqué. When, God grant, Though.

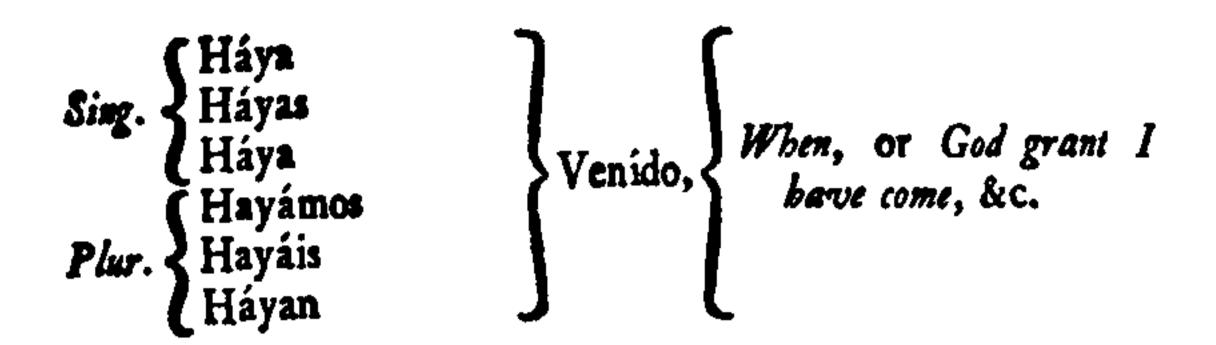
Present Tense.

Véngas
Vénga
Vénga
Vénga
Véngámos
Plur. Véngáis
Véngan When, or God grant I do come, &c.

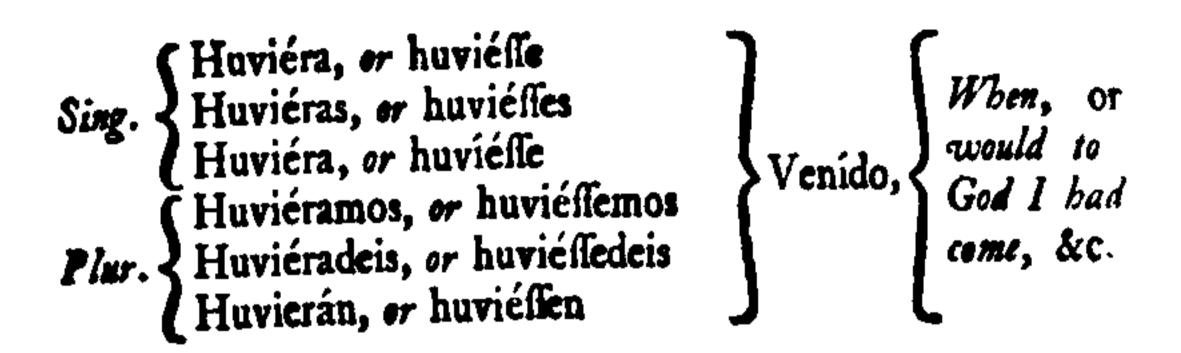
Three Preterimperfects.

Viniéra, viniésse, vernía, or vendrías
Viniéras, viniésse, vernías, or vendrías
Viniéra, viniésse, vernía, or vendría
Viniéramos, viniéssemos, verníamos
Viniéramos, viniéssedeis, verníadeis, or vendríamos
Viniéramos, viniéssedeis, verníadeis, verníadeis, or vendríadeis
Viniéramos, viniéssemos verníamos
Viniéramos, viniéssemos verníamos Viniéran, viniéssen, vernían, or vendrian

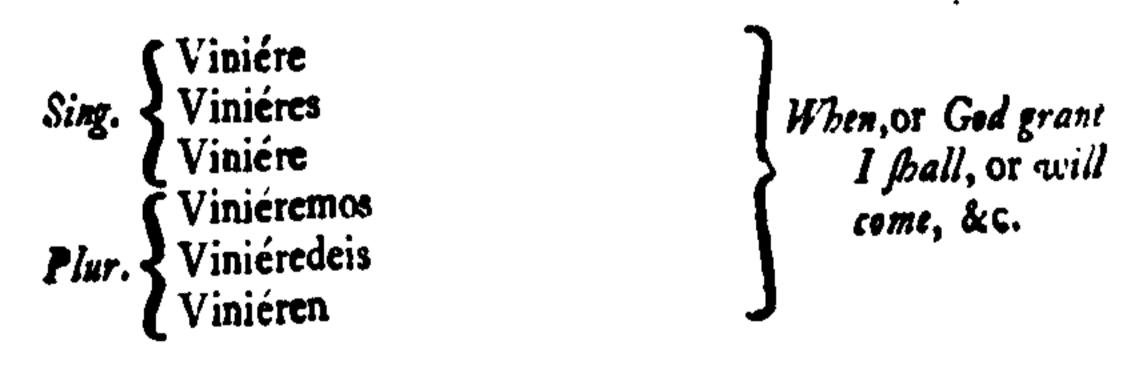
Preterperfect.



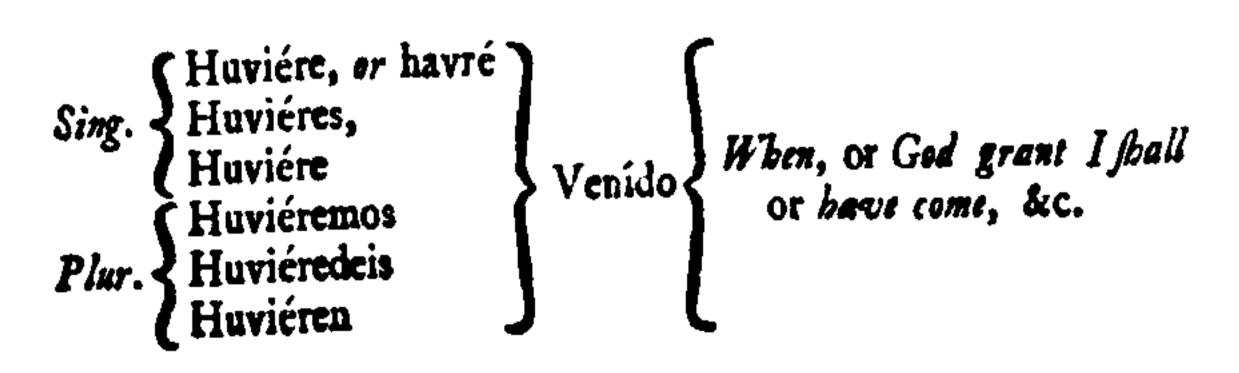
First and Second Preterplupersects.



First Future.



Second Future.



Infinitive Mood.

Present.

Venir, To come.

Future.

the Spanish Grammar. 177

Future.

Havér de venir,

To be to come:

Gerund.

Viniéndo,

Coming.

Participle of the Present Tense and Active Voice.

El que viéne,

He that comes.

Participle of the Preter Tense and Passive Voice.

Venido,

Come.

The Compounds of this Verb Venir, are declined in every respect in all Moods and Tenses throughout as their original; as Revenir, to return, Revengo, Revine, &c. Convenir, to agree, Convengo, Convine, &c. Devenir, to become, Devengo, Devine, &c. Sobrevenir, to come upon suddenly, Sobrevengo, Sobrevine, &c.

The Irregular Verb, Decis, To say.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing. Digo
Dices
Dices
Dice
Dice
Dice
Decimos
Plar. Decis
Dicen
Te say
They say

N

Preter-

Preterimperfect.

(Decía	I did say
Sing. Decias	You did say
Decía	He did say
(Decíamos	We did say
Plur. Deciadeis, or deciais	Ye did say
Decian	They did say

First Preterperfect.

(Dixe	I faid
Sing. Dixiste	You said
Dixo	He faid
Diximos	We said
Plur. Dixisteis	Ye faid
Dixéron	They said

Second and third Preterpersects.

Simo .	He, or huve dicho Has dicho	I bave said You bave said
Sing.	Ha dícho	He bas said
	Hémos dicho	We bave faid
Pjur.	Havéis dícho	Ye bawe said
	Han dícho	They have said

Preterpluperfect.

Sing. Havia Havia Havia Plur. Haviadeis Havian	Dícho,	I had said You had said He had said We had said Ye had said They had said
--	--------	--

First Future.

C	Diré	I shall or will say
Sing.		You shall or will say
	Dirá	He shall or will say
•	Dirémos	We shall or will say
Phr.		Ye shall or will say
7	Dirán	They shall or will say
•	1	Second

the SPANISH GRAMMAR. 179 Second Future.

He, or téngo de decir

Sing. { Has de decir

Ha de decir

Hémos de decir

Plur. { Havéis de decir

Han de decir

I am to or must say
You are to or must say
He is to or must say
We are to or must say
Ye are to or must say
They are to or must say

the rest as in other Verbs.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. { Di tu, or dice tu Diga el Digamos nosótros Décid vosótros Digam éllos

Do thou say
Let him say
Let us say
Do ye say
Let them say

Subjunctive and Optative Mood.

Cómo, Aunqué, Oxalá. When, Though, Would to God.

Present Tense.

Sing. Digas
Digas
Diga
Diga
Digan
Plur. Digais
Digan

When, or God grant 1 do jay, &c.

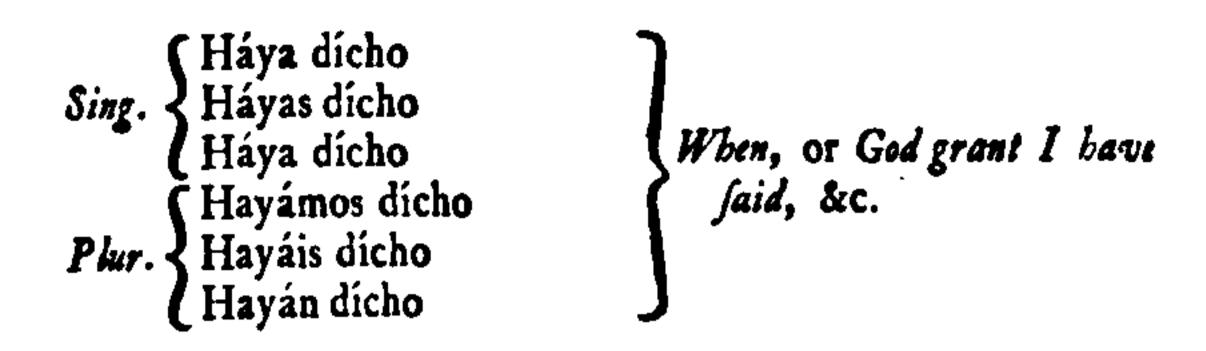
Preterimperfect.

Sing. Dixéra, dixésse, dirías
Dixéras, dixésses, dirías
Dixéra, dixésse, diría
Dixéramos, dixéssemos, diríamos
Dixéradeis, dixéssedeis, diríadeis
Dixéran, dixéssen, dirían

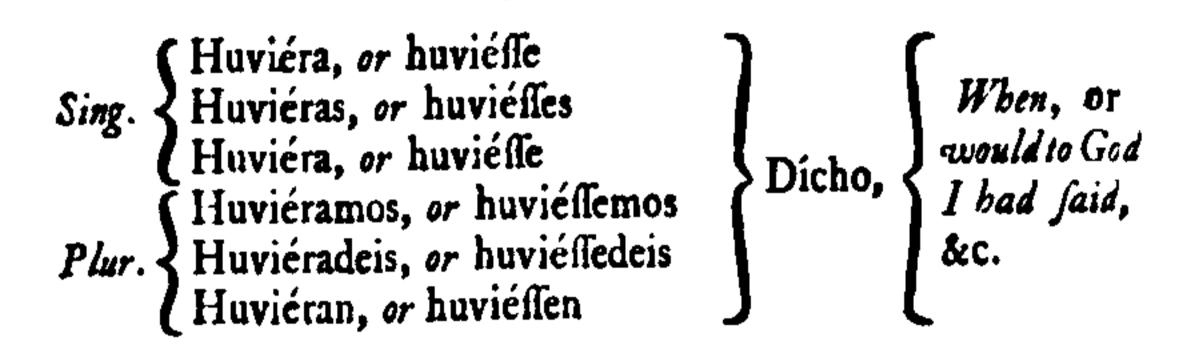
When, or would to God I did say, &c.

Preter-

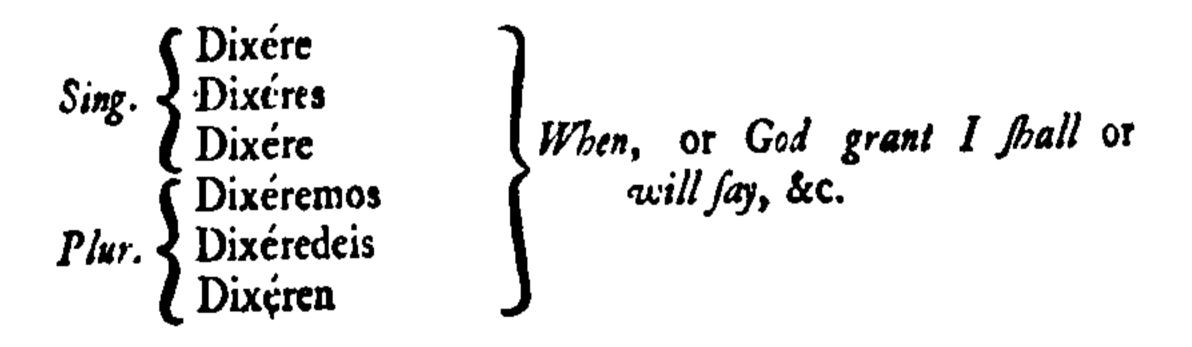
Preterperfect.



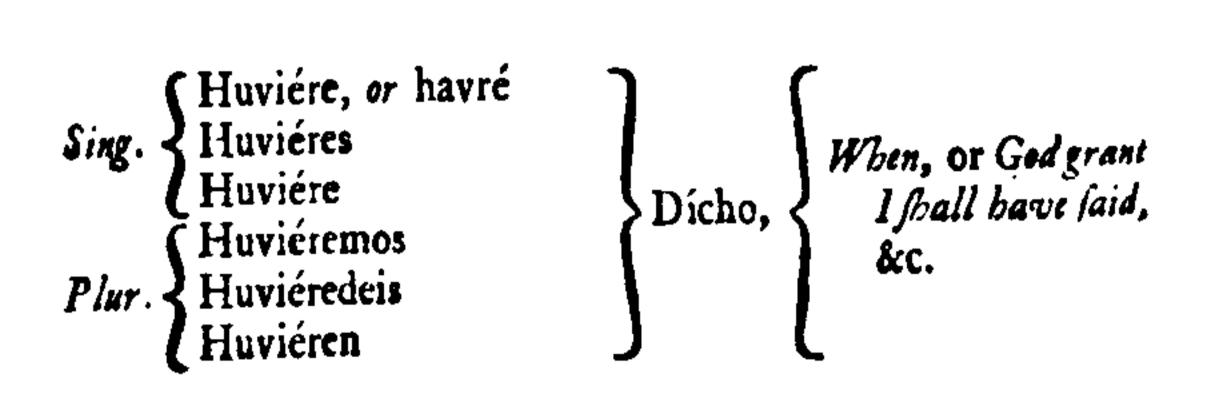
First and Second Preterplupersects.



First Future.



Second Future.



Infinitive Mood.

Present Tense.

Dec'r, To say.

Preter-

Preterperfect Tense.

Havér dícho,

To bave faid.

Future Tense.

Avér de decir,

To be to say bereaster.

Gerund.

Diciéndo,

Saying.

Participle Active of the Present Tense.

El que dice,

One saying.

Participle of the Preter Tense and Passive Voice.

Dicho,

Said.

Participle of the Future Tense.

El que ha, or esperá de decir,

He that is to say bereaster.

The Compounds of this Verb Decir, in all Points, through all Moods and Tenses, are declined like the Simple, as,

Bendecir, to bless, Maldecir, to curse, Desdecit, to unsay,

Bendigo, Maldigo, Maldixe. Desdigo,

Bendixe. Desdixe.

The Irregular Verb, Ir, To go.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

I go
You go
He goes
Wego
Ye go
. They go

Preterimperfect.

First Preterperfect.

Second and third Preterpersects.

Preterpluperfect.

First Future.

Second Future.

the Rest of the Futures as in the other Verbs.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. { Ve tu Váya el Let bim go Let us go Vámos nosótros Let us go Vámos nosótros Do ye go Váyan éllos Let them go

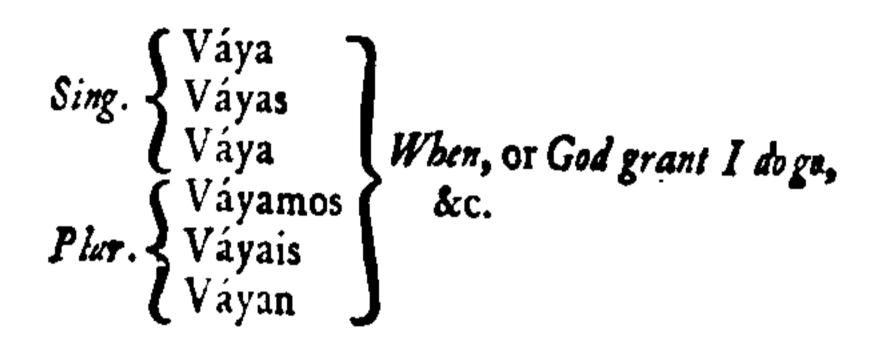
N 4

Subjunctive

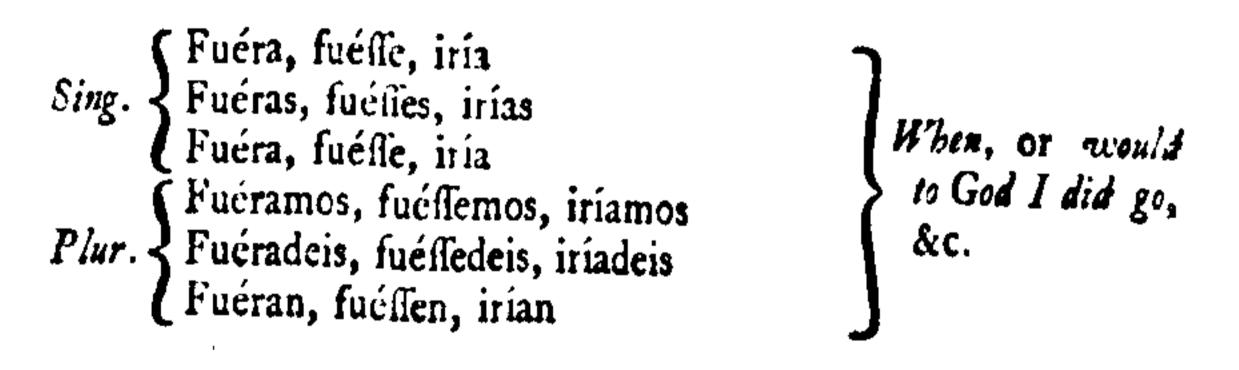
Subjunctive and Optative Mood,

Scómo, Aunqué, Oxalá, When, Though, Would to God,

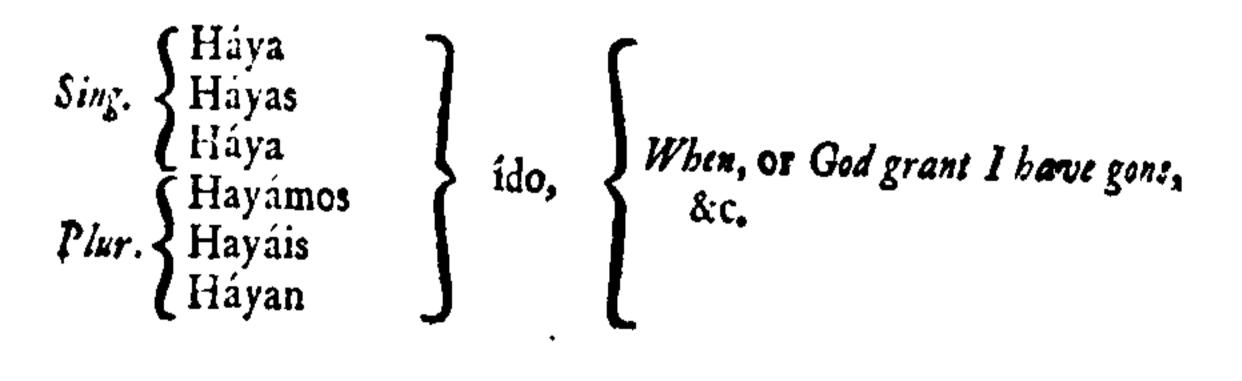
Present Tense.



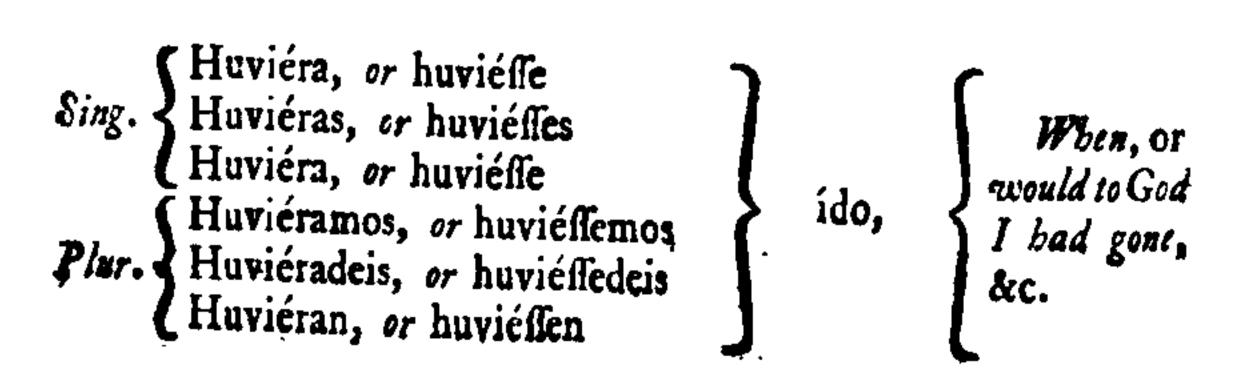
Preterimpersect Tense.



Preterperfect.



Two Preterplupersects.



the Spanish Grammar. 185

First Future.

Sing. { Fuéres Fuéres | When, or God grant 1 shall or will go, &c. | Plur. { Fuéredeis | Fuéren | Fuér

Second Future.

Sing. { Huvière, or havré Huvières Huvière | I fball or will huvièredeis Huvièren } ido, { I fball or will have gone, &c.

Infinitive Mood.

Present Tense.

Īr,

To go.

Preterperfect.

Haver ido,

To bave gone.

Future Tense.

Havér de îr,

To be to go bereafter.

Gerund.

Yéndo,

Going.

Participle of the Present Tense and Active Voice.

El que va,

He that is going.

Participle of the Preter Tense and Passive Voice.

ido,

Gone.

The Irregular Verb, Oir, To hear.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

(('Oigo	I bear
	Oyes (You bear
- Trings	Oye	He bears
Plur.	(Oímos	We bear
		Ye bear
	Oyen 'Oyen	They bear

Preterimperfect.

(Oía	I did bear
Sing. Oías	You did bear
Oía	He did hear
(Oíamos	We did hear
Plur. Oiais	Ye did bear
Oían	They did bear

First Preterpersect.

(Oí	I heard
Sing. Oiste	You heard
Oyó	He beard
Oimos	We beard
Phor. Oisteis	Ye beard
Oyéron	They beard

Second and Third Preterpersects.

the SPANISH GRAMMAR. 187

Preterpluperfect.

First Future.

Second Future.

the Third and Fourth as in other Verbs.

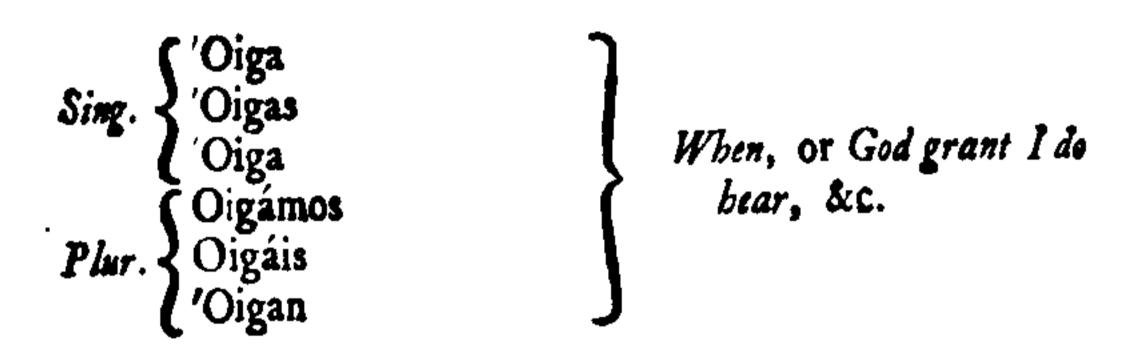
Imperative Mood.

Sing. S'Oye tu
Oiga aquél
Let bim bear
Let us bear
Do ye hear
Oid vosótros
Oigan aquéllos
Let them bear
Let them bear

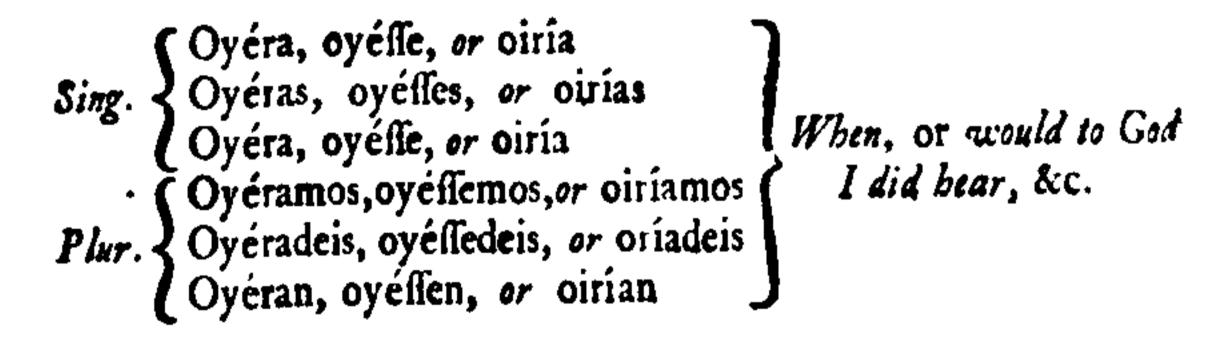
Subjunctive and Optative Moods with the Signs.

Cómo, Aunqué, Oxalá. When, Though, Would to God.

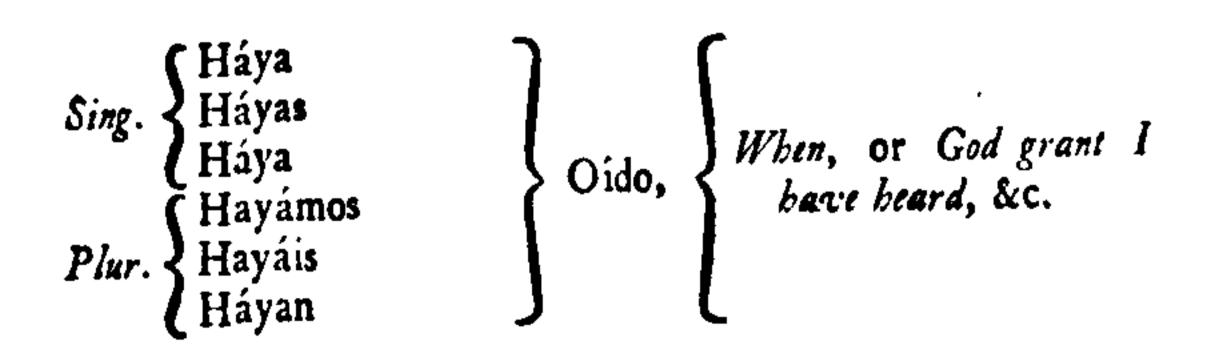
Present Tense.



Three Preterimpersects.



Preterperfect Tense.



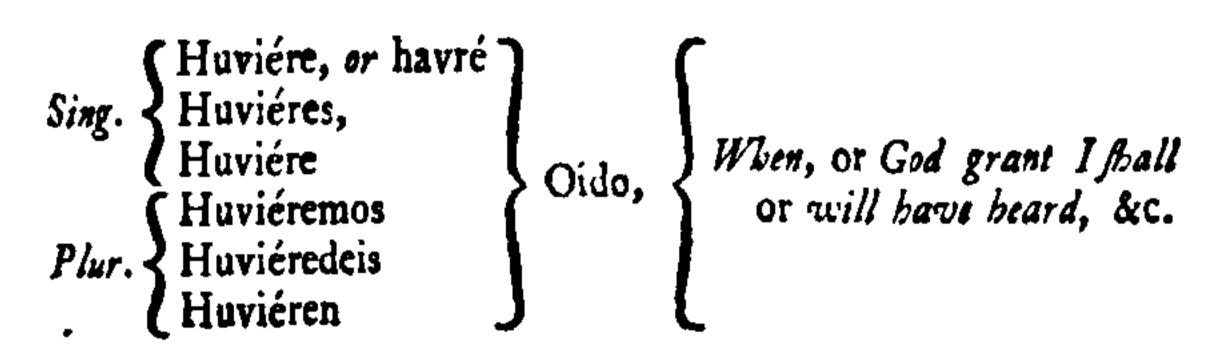
Two Preterpluperfects.

the Spanish Grammar. 189

First Future.



Second Future.



Infinitive Mood.

Present.

Oir,

To bear.

Preterperfect.

Havér oído,

To have beard.

Future.

Havér de oir,

To be to hear hereafter.

Gerund.

Oyéndo,

Hearing.

Participle of the Present Tense and Active Voice,

Oyénte, or el que óye,

He that is hearing.

Participle of the Preter Tense and Passive Voice. Qído, Heard.

The

The Irregular Verb, Herir, To hurt or wound.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing. Hiéres
Hiéres
Hiére
Herimos
Plur. Heris
Hiéren

I wound
You wound
He wounds
We wound
Ye wound
They wound

All the other Tenses of the Indicative Mood are as in Verbs Regular; as

Preterimpersect.

Heria, Herias, &c.

I did wound, &c.

First Preterpersect.

Heri, Heriste, &c.

I avounded, &c.

Second Preterperfect.

He, has, &c. herido,

I have wounded, &c.

Preterpluperfect.

Havia, havias, &c. herido,

I had wounded, &c.

First Future.

Heriré, Herirás, &c.

I will or shall wound, &c.

Second Future.

He or tengo, &c. de herir,

I, &c. am to or must resund, &c.

Imperative

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Hiére tu
Hiéra el
Hirámos nosótros
Herid vosótros
Hiéran éllos

De you strike or wound Let bim strike or wound Let us strike or wound Do ye strike or wound Let them firike or wound

Subjunctive and Optative Mood.

Cómo, Oxalá, Aunqué. When, God grant, Though.

Present Tense.

Sing. { Hiéra; Hiéra; Hiéra; Hiráis; Hiéran

When, or God grant I de wound, &c.

Three Preterimpersects.

Sing. { Hiriéra, hiriésse, or heririas Hiriéra, hiriésse, or heririas Hiriéra, hiriésse, or heriria to God I did wound, &c. Hiriéran, hiriéssen, or heririadeis Hiriéran, hiriéssen, or heririadeis Hiriéran, hiriéssen, or heririan

Future.

Sing. { Hiriéres Hiriére Hiriére Hiriéremos Plur. } Hiriéredeis (Hiriéren

When, or would to God I shall or will wound, &c.

The other Tenses as in Regular Verbs. The Infinitive Mood the same. The Gerund Hiriéndo. Wounding.

The Irregular Verbs, Dormir, to sleep, and Morir, to dye.

Dormir, To sleep.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

(Duérmo	I sleep
Sing.	Duérmes	You sleep
	Duérme	He sleeps
Plur. Dorminos Dormis Duérmen	,	We sleep
		Ye sleep
		They fleep

Preterimpersect.

	C Dormía	I did sleep
Sing.	Dormías	You did sleep
	Dormía	He did sleep
	Dormíamos	We did sleep
	Dormiadeis	Ye did sleep
	Dormían	They did sleep

First Preterperfect.

(Dormí	I slept
Sing. Dormiste	You slept
Durmió	He slept
(Dormimos	We slept
Plur. Dormisteis	Ye slept
Durmieron	They flept

Second and Third Preterperfects.

	He, or huve dormido	1 have slept
Sing.	Has dormído	You have slept
(Ha dormído	He bas slept
	Hémos dormido	We bave slept
Plur	Havéis dormído	Ye bawe slept
(Han dormído	They have slept
		Preter-

Preterpluperfect.

First Future.

Second Future.

The other Futures as in the other Verbs.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. { Duérme tu Duérma	Do you sleep
Duérma	Let bim sleep
C Durmámos	Let us steep
Plur. & Dormid	Do ye sleep
(Duérman	Let them f.eep

Subjunctive and Optative Mood.

Cómo, Aunqué, Oxalá. When, Though, Would to God.

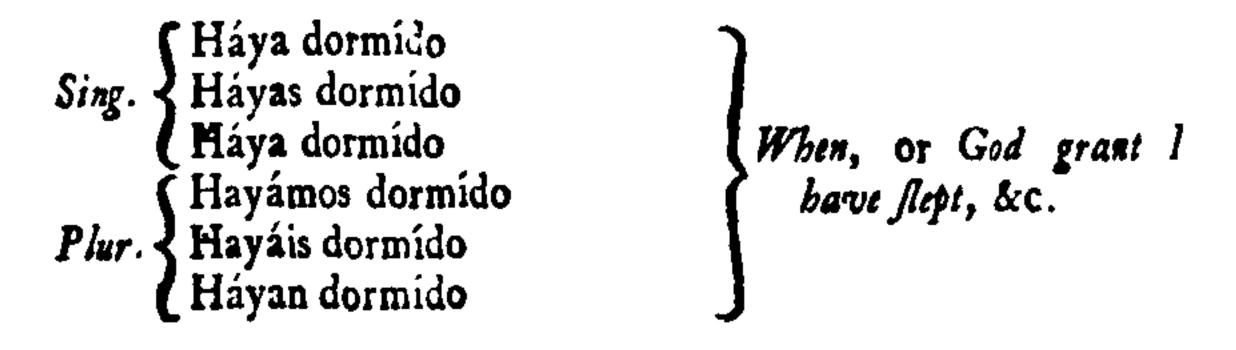
Present Tense.



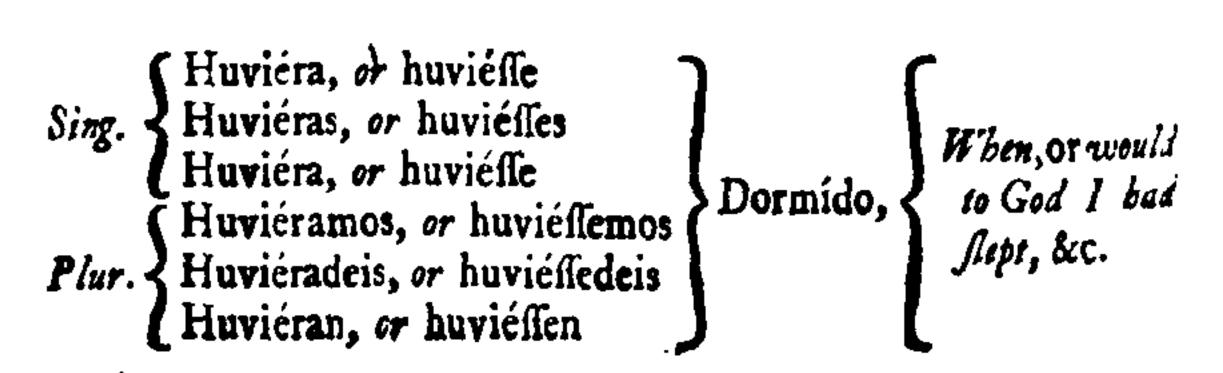
Three Preterimpersects.

Sing.	Durmiéra, durmiésse, or dormirias Durmiéras, durmiésses, or dormirias Durmiéra, durmiésse, or dormiria	When, or would to
Plur.	Durmiéramos, durmiéssemos, or dormiríamos Durmiéradeis, durmiéssedeis, or dormiríadeis Durmiéran, durmiéssen, or dormirían	God I did sleep, &c.

Preterperfect.



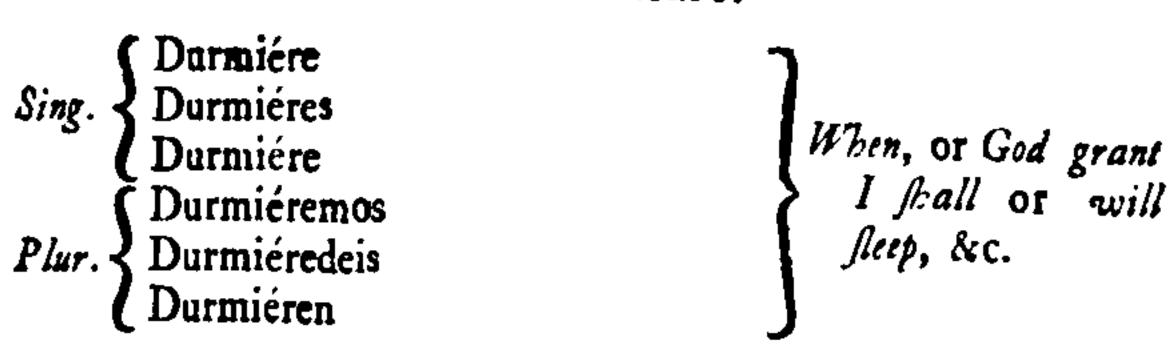
Two Preterpluperfects.



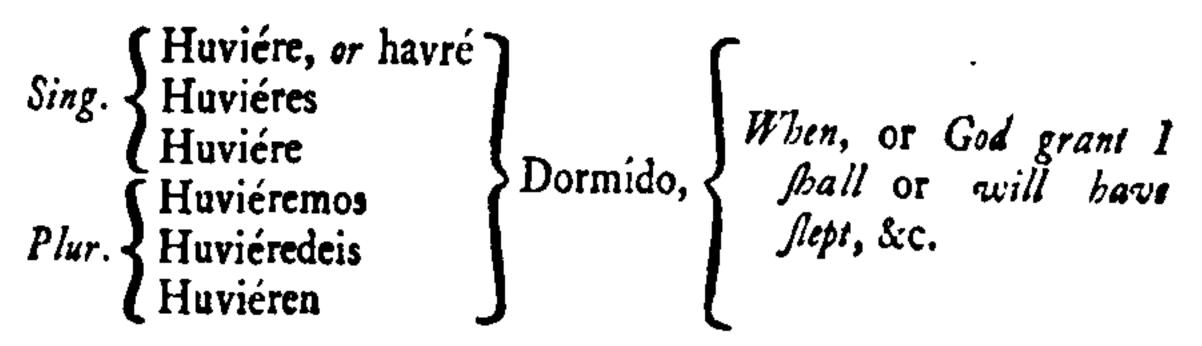
the SPANISH GRAMMAR.

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First Future:



Second Future.



Infinitive Mood.

Present Tense.

Dormir,

To sicep.

Preterperfect.

Haver dormido.

To have slept.

Future Tense.

Havér de dormír,

To be to sleep.

Gerund.

Durmiéndo.

Sleeping.

Participle of the Present Tense and Active Voice.

Dormiente, or el que Duérme, He that is sleeping.

Participle of the Preter Tense and Passive Voice. Dormido, Slept.

Participle of the Future Tense.

El que ha, or espéra de dormir,

About to Seep hereafter.

O 2

Morír,

Morír,

To dye.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

	(Muéro	I dye
Sing. \ M	₹ Muéres	You de
	Muére	He dyes
Plur. Moris	•	We dye
	Ye dye	
_ ,,,,,	Muéren	They dye

Preterimperfect Tense.

ı	C Moría	I did dye
Sing. Moria		You did dye
	Moría	He did dye
1	(Moríamos	We did dye
	Moríais	Ye did dye
	Morían	They did dye

First Preterpersect.

(Morí	I dy'd
Sing. & Moriste		You dy'd
	Murió	He dy'd
Plur. Morificis Muriéron	•	We dy'd
		Ye dy'd
	Muriéron	They dy'd

Second and Third Preterperfects.

CH	e, or húve muérto	I have dy'd
Sing. \ H		You have dy'd
H	a muérto	He bas dy'd
	émos muérto	We bave dy'd
	avéis muérto	Ye have dy'd
H	an muérto	They bave dy'd

Preterplupersect.

First Future.

Second Future.

	He or téngo de morir Has de morir Ha de morir	I am to,01 must dye, &c.
Plur.	Hémos de morir Havéis de morir Han de morir	

Imperative Mood.

Muére S Muére	Do you dye
Sing. { Muére Muéra	Let bim dye
Č Murámos	Let us dye
Plur. Morid	Do ye dye
Muéran	Let them dye

Subjunctive and Optative Mood.

Cómo, Aunqué, Oxalá. When, Though, Would to God.

Present Tense.

Sing. Muéras
Muéras
Muéra
Murámos
Muráis
Muéran

When, or God grant I do dye, &c.

Three Preterimperfects.

Muriéra, muriésse, or mori-Sing. Muriéras, muriésses, or mori-rias Muriéra, muriésse, or moriría
Muriéramos, muriéssemos, or God I did dye, &c. moririamos

Muriéradeis, muriéssedeis, or moririadeis

Muriéran, muriéssen, or moririan

Preterperfect.

Sing. { Háya muérto Háyas muérto Háya muérto Hayamos muérto Hayamos muérto Hayais muérto Háyan muérto Háyan muérto

When, or God grant I have dy'd, &c.

Two Preterpluperfects.

Sing. Huviéra, or huviésses Huviéras, or huviésses Huviéra, or huviésse Plur. Huviéramos, or huviéssemos Huviéradeis, or huviéssedeis Huviéran, or huviéssen

Muérto, When, or would to God I had dy'd, &c.

First

the Spanish Grammar. 199

First Future.

Sing. Murière Murières Murière Murière Murière de la Murière de la Murière n

When, or God grant

1 shall, or will
dye, &c.

Second Future.

Sing. { Huviére, or havré Huviéres Huviére

Huviére

Huviéremos

Huviéredeis

Huviéredeis

Huviéren

Huviéren

Huviéren

Huviéren

Infinitive Mood.

Present Tense.

Morir,

To dye.

Preterperfect.

Havér muérto,

To bave dy'd.

Future Tense.

Havér de morir,

To be to die.

Gerund.

Muriéndo,

Dying.

Participle of the Present Tense and Active Voice. El que muére, He that is dying.

Participle of the Preter Tense and Passive Voice. Muérto. Dyed.

Participle of the Future Tense.

El que há, er espéra de morir, About to dye hereaster.

The

The following Irregular Verbs of the third Conjugation, change e of the Penultima or last Syllable but one of the infinitive Mood into i, in the first, second, and third Persons singular, and the third Person plural of the Present Tense of the Indicative Mood; the second and third Persons singular, and the first and third plural of the Imperative Mood; and throughout the Present Tense of the Optative and Subjunctive Moods; thus,

Servir, to serve, Sirve, I serve, Sirve, Sirve, Servinos, Servis, Sirven. Imparative, Sirve, Sirve, Sirven, Sirven, Sirven, Sirven, Optative and Subjunctive, Sirva, Sirvas, &c. All other Tenses in each Mood as the regular Verbs. The others that

are conjugated after this manner; are,

Reir, To laugh, Rio, I laugh, Ries, Rie, &c.
Concebir, To conceive, Concibo, I conceive, Concibes, Concibe, &c.
Gemir, To sigh, Gimo, I sigh, Gimes, Gimes, Gime, &c.

The next that follow add i before e in the same Moods, Tenses, and Persons, as above; as

Advertir, To take notice, Adviérto, I take notice, Adviértes, &c.
Arrepentir, To repent, Arrepiénto, I repent, Arrepiéntes, &c.
Consentir, To consent, Consiénto, I consent, Consiéntes, &c.
Mentir, To lye, Miénto, I se, Miéntes, &c.

The Verbs Elegir, To chuse, and Regir, To rule, change eg into ij in the same Moods, Tenses, and Persons, as above; thus Elegir, Elijo; Regir, Rijo.

Fingér, To feign, and Ungér, To anoint, in the same manner make Finjo, and Unjo, and so in the other Moods, Tenses, and Persons above

mention'd.

Siguér, To follow, makes Sigo, Sigues, Sigue, and so in the other Moods, Tenses, and Persons, as above.

These that sollow in the same Moods, Tenses, and Persons above mentioned, are conjugated as

here noted.

Conducir,

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Conducir, To conduct, Condúzgo, Condúces, Condúce, Condúcimos, Conducis, Condúcon. Preterperfect, Condúxe, Condúxiste, &c. Optative and Subjunctive, Present, Condúzga. Preterimpersect, Conduxéra, or Conduxésse. Future, Conduxére. In the same manner, Introducir, Inducir, Traducir, and Producir.

Salir, To go out. Present, Indicative. Sálgo, Sáles, Sále, Salimos, Salis, Sálen. Imperative Mood, Sal, or Sále, Sálga, Salgámos, Salid, Sálgan. Optative and Subjunctive Present, Sálga, Sálgas, &c. The rest Regular.

Of Verbs Passive, Ser oido, To be heard.

Indicative.

Present.

Impersect.

Sing. {Sói oído Eres oído Es oído Es oído Es oído Es oído Era oído Era oído Era oído Eramos oídos Erais oídos Erais oídos Erais oídos Erais oídos Eran oídos Eran oídos

Perfect.

Bing. {Fûi, or hé sido oido Fuiste, or has sido oido Fué, or ha sido oido Fué, or ha sido oido Fuímos, or hémos sido cidos Fuísteis, or havéis sido oidos Fuéron, or han sido oidos,&c.}

I bave been beard, &c.

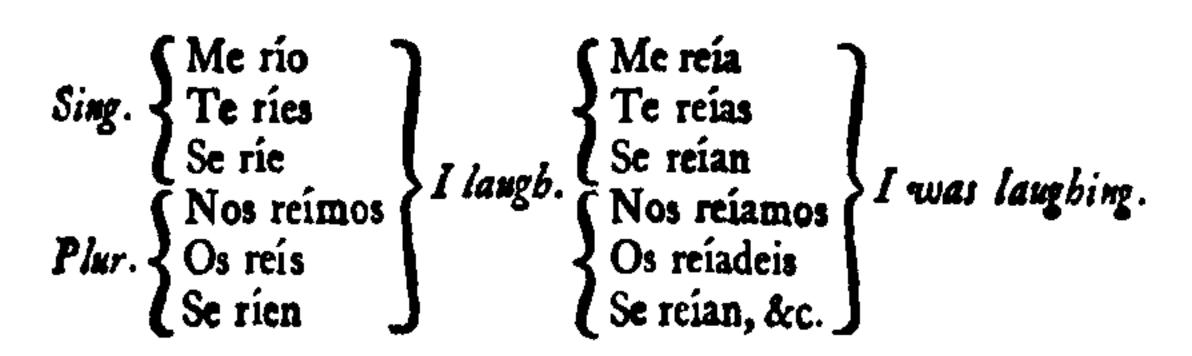
The Reciprocal thus:

Reirse, To Laugh.

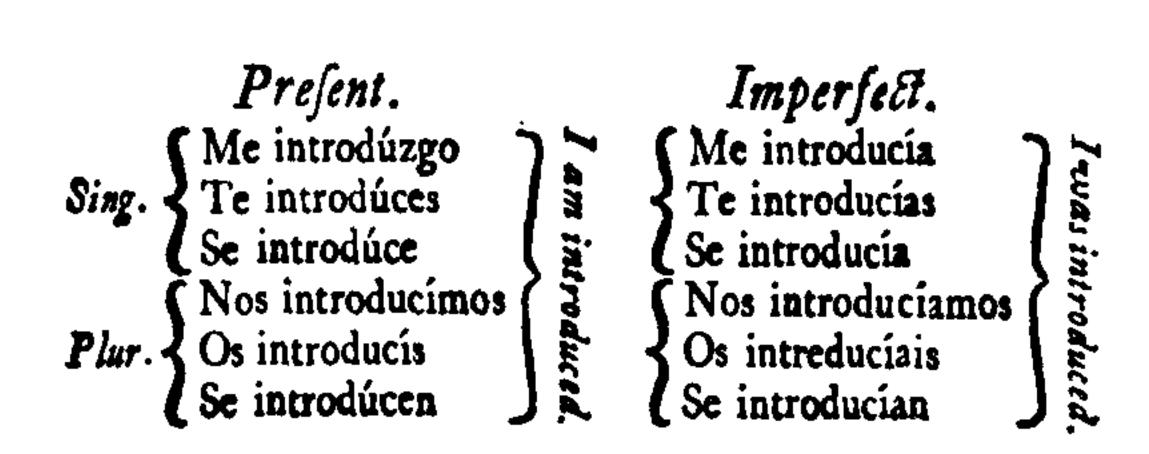
Present

Present Tense.

Preterimperfect.



Introducirse, To be introduced.



Preterperfect.

Sing.	Me introdúxe, or heme introducido Te introduxíste, or haste introducido Se introdúxo, or hase introducido	I have been in-
Plur.	Nos introduximos, er hemosnos intro- ducido, er nos hémos introducido Os introdúxisteis, er os havéis intro- ducido Se introduxéron, er se han introduci- do	troduced, or I introduced my- felf.

Imperative.

•ina	Introducete tu	Be introduced thou
aing.	Introducete tu Introdúzgase el	Let bim be introduced
	Introduzgamonos nosótros	Let us be introduced
Plar.	Introducéd os vosótros	Be ye introduced
	Introduzganse aquéllos	Let them be introduced

And so in the rest of the Reciprocals, which are terminated in se in the Infinitive, except the Impersonal Passive.

Impersonal Actives.

Convenir, To be convenient, sit, or proper.

Indicative.

Pres. Conviéne

It is convenient

Imperf. Convenía

It was convenient

First Perf. Convino

It has been convenient

Second Perf. Ha convenído

Plusperf. Havia convenido

It had been convenient

First Future, Convendrá

It will be convenient

Second Future, Há de convenir

It must be convenient

Imperative, Convénga

Let it be convenient, &c.

Cumplir, To behove.

Present. Cumple

It behoves.

Impersect. Cumplia

It did behove.

First Perfett. Cumplió

It behaveth.

Second Perfett. Ha cumplido

It has behoved.

Pluspersect. Havia cumplido

It had behoved.

Future. Cumplirá,

It will behove.

and so through the third Person of the other Moods. It is to be observed, that this Verb Cumplir, is given here as Impersonal, only in this Signification of Behoving, or being meet; for Cumplir,

when it signifies to compleat, or fulfill, is a regular Verb, and has all its Persons accordingly.

Of the Impersonal Passives.

Decirse, To be said.

Indicative.

Present. Se dice, or dicese

It is said.

Impersect. Se decia

It was faid.

First Perfett. Se dixo

It was, or bas been said.

Second Persett. Se há dícho

It has been said.

Pluspersect. Se havia dicho

It had been said.

Future. Se dirá

It shall, or will be said, &c.

After the same Manner are conjugated,

Escribirse, To be written.

Present. Se escribe,

It is written.

Reserirse, To be related or reserred.

Present. Se Refiére,

It is related, or referred, &c.

The Verbs of this Conjugation are likewise declined by the Verb Estar and the Gerund, as

Oigo, ar estói oyéndo, Escribo, ar estói escribiéndo, Pido, ar estói pidiéndo, &c. I hear, or I am hearing.
I write, or I am writing.
I beg, or I am begging.

the SPANISH GRAMMAR. 205

There are likewise some sew Desective Verbs in the Spanish Tongue, which are persect Latin, viz.

Sálve, hail, God save you, which is a saluting Verb, much used in their Prayers to the Virgin Mary, and in Poetry, and has no other Tense in Spanish than the Imperative.

'Ave, All hail, God save you, &c. is likewise used in Spanish, and sound in several Books in a saluting manner, but never used otherwise than at

Prayers, &c.

Vále, farewell, adieu, God be with you, is much used by the Spaniards, especially in writing, instead of Your most Obedient Humble Servant; and has but two Persons in the Imperative Mood, viz. Vále, and Valéte.

This may suffice as to Verbs, the Necessity of giving an Account of the Irregulars, and Impersonals having taken up much time.

CHAP. IV.

Of Participles.

ALTHO' there has been said enough of the Participles, as to what concerns the Grammar, in the third Chapter before the Conjugation of Verbs; yet I think it proper to observe,

That this Name Participle, comes from the Latin Participium, and is so called for its partaking of the

Verb and Noun, as it has been said before.

Some are Simple, and others Compound, as

Andánte, Comandánte,

Dosto. Indosto. All the Spanish Verbs have not the Participles Present, and of the Future; and they are supplied by elque, and the third Person Singular of the Present Tense of the Indicative Mood, &c. as it is observed before.

Note, That the Participles of the Present Tense are often made Nouns in Spanish, as Oyénte, Escribiente, Antecedente, &c.

CHAP. V.

Of Adverbs.

Parts of Speech, we now come to the four that are undeclinable; the first of which is the Adverb, (and so called because it is joined to Verbs, to declare the manner, or the Circumstances of the Action, or Passion; as el Dánza, or Báila bien, he dances well; el pudeció cruelmente, he suffer'd cruelly: it often explains likewise the Nouns, as un bómbre muy sábio, a very learned Man; Totalmente impudente, intirely impudent, &c.

Of Adverbs there are several Sorts, some being Primitives, as Si, Yes; No, No, &c. Others are Derivatives, as particularly those which proceed from the Feminine Gender of Adjectives, as from álta, high, altaménte, highly; from graciosa, pretty, graciosaménte, prettily; or from those in ente, z, al, il, &c. as prudenteménte, prudently; Felizménte, happily; Moralménte, morally; Facil-

ménte, easily, &c.

There are Adverbs of Quality, of Quantity, of Time, &c. as may be seen here following,

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Adverbs of Quality.

Fielmente, faithfully Santamente, holily Buenamente, or bien, well Fieramente, fiercely, &c. Malaménte, or mal, ill

And so the like may be form'd of all Adjectives.

Adverbs of Quantity.

Múcho, much Póco, little Mas, more

Pordemás, to no purpose Demasiádo, too much

Adverbs of Time.

Hói, to day Ahiér, yesterday Mañána, to morrow Antehier, the day before Entonces, then yesterday Múcho ha, long since Póco ha, lately Ahóra, now Antes, before Ahún, yet, even Amenúdo, often Luégo, forthwith

Núnca, or jamás, never Quando, when Siémpre, always Miéntras, whilst Súbito, or repentemente, ∫uddenly Tárde, late Tempráno, early à la tarde, in the evening A deshóra, unseasonably, &c.

Adverbs of Place.

Aqui, bere Alli, there Adonde, where De donde, from whence Aca, bither Acullá, yonder Ahi, in that place

Delânte, besore Atras, behind Aparte, apart, or aside Arriba, above Abáxo, below · Cérca, near Cábe, close by

De aqui, from hence Junto, adjoining De alli, from thence. Déntro, within Fuéra, without

Léxos, far off Encima, upon Debáxo, underneath

Adverbs of Affirmation.

Si, yes Ciérto, truly Ciertaménte, certainly Antes, rather En verdád, in trutb

Verdaderamente, truly También, as well, also

Of Denying.

No, no, or not Náda, notbing

Ni, neither Tampóco, neither

Of Number.

Una vez, once Dos véces, twice Tres véces, three times Amenudo, often

Mûchas véces, often Pócas véces, seldom

Of Shewing.

He aqui,

Bebold bere

Of Encouraging.

Ea, ea pués

Go to then

Of Increafing.

Mas,

More

Adverbs of Diminishing.

Ménos, less Póco, little

Passo, soft and fair

the Spanish Grammar. 209

Of Wishing.

Oxalá, would to God

O si, O if it would be

Of Asking:

Porqué, wby Que, wbat Dónde, wbere Adónde, wbither

De dónde, from whence Quándo, when Cómo, how

Of Doubting.

Quiza, perbaps

Porventura, peradventure

Of Order.

Primeraménte, firstly Después, after Allénde, beyond Alfin, at the end Alcábo, at the end

Aquénde, on this side Finalmente, in sine 'A lo último } lastly, &c. 'A la Postre }

Of Likeness.

Cómo, as Casi, almost

Assi, so Tan, tanto, so much, &c.

Of Chance.

A cáso, accidentally.

Por dícha, perchance

Of Comparison.

Mas, more Ménos, les

Mejór, better Peór, worse

Of gathering together.

Júnto, or Juntamente Together l'A montones In beaps

Of Severing.

Apátte

Asunder

The Adverb Hárto, Enough, varies as to the Gender before Substantives; for the Spaniards say, Hárto Pan, Bread enough, where it is Masculine; and Hárta Agua, Water enough, where it is Feminine: But before Adjectives it always retains the Masculine Termination; as Hárto buéno, and Hárto buéna, though buéno and buéna are Masculine and Feminine. There are some other Adverbs of the same Sort; but it would be too tedious to mention all Things.

Note, That the Adjectives are often taken as Adverbs, and then they retain the Masculine Termination; as Hágase esto priméro, let this be done first; pónga esto derécho, put this right, or to rights.

CHAP. VI.

Of Conjunctions.

Onjunctions are a Part of Speech that joins Words and puts Sentences together. Some Conjunctions are Copulative, as uniting Words, and connecting the Sense; others are Disjunctive, dividing the Sense, and only joining the Expressions;

sions; others are conditional, shewing the Causes of Things; others Rational or Conclusive, which some call Collective or Illative; and others Adversatives, by which is demonstrated that which we say cannot hurt or obstruct. Besides these, the Latin hath others which they call Ordinatives, as also Expletives; but these last only serve for Ornament, for they no way add to, or take from the Discourse.

Conjunctions Copulative are y and e, signifying and; viz. y before all Words, excepting those that begin with i Vowel, instead of which is put e, as we have said in the Observation on the Vowels;

Cómo, as; También, also.

Conjunctions Disjunctive are, Ni, neither; O, or ù, or, either; yá, either, as yá ésto, yá aquéllo, either this or that.

Causative, as Porqué, why, wherefore.

Conditional, Si, if; dádo que, granting that.

Exceptive, as Sinó, if not; mas, but; otramente, otherwise.

There are others of other Sorts, as Aloménos, at least; Aunqué, although; tóda vía, notwithstanding, nevertheless.

CHAP. VII.

Of PREPOSITIONS.

Repositions are a Part of Speech most commonly set before other parts, either in Apposition; as ante la justicia, before a Justice; or else in Composition; as disponér, to dispose, injusto, unjust.

Those us'd in Composition are a, ad, al, Aradick, am, co, com, con, de, des, di, dis, en, ex,

m, ob, pre, pro, re, se, so, su, &c.

In

In a, as Acanalár, to cut in Gutters or Channels; abatanár, to full or mill Cloth.

ad, as Advenedízo, a stranger; advertir, to advertise.

al, Alcázar, a Royal Castle or Palace; Alquitára, a Limbeck.

am, Ampáro, Protection; amparádo, protected. co, coberedéro, coheir; co-ordinár, to co-ordain, or ordain together.

com, comparár, to compare; comprometér, to

compromise.

con, convenir, to agree; condescender, to condescend.

de, degenerár, to degenerate; deponér, to depose.

des, deshacér, to undo; dessigurádo, disfigured.

di, diferir, to deser; difundir, to dissus, to spread abroad.

dis, disculpár, to excuse; disponér, to dispose.

en, enterpecér, to grow dull or stupid; envergonzár, to make ashamed.

ex, exponér, to expound, interpret; expandér, to

spread.

in, Indignación, Indignation; inferir, to infer.

ob, obtenér, to obtain; obtenido, obtained.

pre, preponér, to set before; prevenir, to prevent.

pro, proponér, to propose; proseguir, to prosecute.

re, reedificár, to rebuild; reponér, to put again. se, separár, to separate; separádo, separated.

so, socorrér, to succour; solicitár, to sollicite.

Su, suponér, to suppose; suportár, to support, &c.

These Prepositions following serve to the Genitive Case.

Antes, as Antes del dia, before Day-break.

Delánte, before, as Delánte del Júez, before the Judge.

De,

De, of; as la Muger de Pédro, Peter's Wise, that is, the Wise of Peter.

Dentro, within; as Dentro de mi cása, within my House.

Detrás, behind; as detrás del Cócke, behind the Coach.

Despues, after; as despues de esto, after this.

Báxo, as llevába un Coléto báxo de su cápa, Debáxo he had on a Buff-Coat, under his Cloak. Debáxo de mi Manto, al Réy máto, under my Cloak I'll kill the King.

Abáxo, down, below, is an Adverb.

Encima, upon; as encima del Agua, upon the Water. Derredór, round about, as al derredór de Castillo, round about the Castle.

Cérca, near; as Pedro está cérca de Juan, Peter is near to John.

Acérca, Though formerly used as a Proposition instead of Cérca, it is now used only as an Adverb, and signifies concerning, near, and governs a Genitive; as acérca de esto que dice? what say you concerning this? los diss acérca del Nacimiento de Christo son múi frios, the Days about or near Christmas are very cold.

Fuéra, out; as Váya fuéra de mi Cása, go out of my House.

Fuéra, asuéra, without, are Adverbs.

Entórno j about; as entorno de mi, about me, round Contórno j about me.

Enfrénte, over-against; as Enfrente de san Públo, over-against St Pauls, &c.

The following serve for the Dative Case.

á to, s as, à Dios sólo se ba de dar la Adoración, pára s for to God alone we must pay Worship: di P 3

esto à Pédro, I gave this to Peter; éste es para mi, this is for me.

And though there are some Authors, who place here the Prepositions bácia, towards, and basta, even to; I am of Opinion that they belong to the Accusative, because they are equivalent to the Latin erga, versus, versum; usque, ad, &c. and I see no Reason to the contrary.

Prepositions governing the Accusative.

à, as ámo à Dios, I love God; voy à Róma, I go to Rome. Mire à tal parte, look on such side, toward such a place, and stands por bácia, towards; à modo de Conversación, by way of Conversacion, instead of por, by.

Ante, before; as bói el doce de Júnio pareció ante mi, this Day the twelfeth of June appeared

or came before me.

le diré la diferéncia, que bái entre las Córtes de Londres y Madrid, speaking between us, (among us) I will tell you the Difference that there is between the Courts of London and Madrid.

Según, according; as según loque se me dixo, créo, que tódo es un embuste, according to what is told me, I believe, that every thing is a sly Lie, Deceit, Falsehood, or Imposition.

Sobre, upon, as todo lo que tengo, lo puédo llevar sobre este Caballo, every thing I have, I can carry

it upon this Horse.

Hásta, until, even to; as Passearé basta las ocho de la Nóche, I will walk until nine a Clock in the Night; basta Mañána, till to morrow, iré basta Roma, I will go as sar as Rome, even to Rome.

Hacia, towards; voyme bácia el Río, I go towards the River.

Por, for, by, through; Consuéleme por amór de Díos, Comfort me for God's sake; Las diez tocaron quando passába por esta calle, it struck ten a Clock when I went through this Street. Le asseguro ésto por mi palábra, por mi vída, por mi Fe', I assure you this by my Word, by my Life, by my Faith. Por is sometimes taken for para, but of this we will take notice afterwards.

Cábe, near, as Le ballé cábe la Ciudád (Cábe, an old Word) I found him near the City.

En, in; as espéro y creo en Dios, I hope, and believe in God.

Cóntra, against, as lo que bablas es tóntra los Atribútos de Díos, what you do speak is against the Attributes of God, &c.

Prepositions governing the Ablative.

à, as créo que le Castigarán à pena de Privacion de Osicio, I believe that they will punish him, with the Privation, or depriving him of his Ossice or Employment. Lo bizo à color de engañárnos, he has done it with an Intention to deceive under the Colour, &c. à is taken here as con.

Con, with; ven con migo, come with me.

De, as Dios formo à Eva de la Costilla, que es buésso tuerto, God formed Eve from the Rib, which is a crooked Bone. Vine de Róma, I came from Rome.

Sin, without. Lo bice sin ayúda, I have done it without help.

En, in; no téngo dinéro en el Bolsillo, I have no Money in the Purse.

Por, for, Lo bice por ti, I have done it for you, &c.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Interjections.

Nterjections are Parricles thrown into Discourse, which denote, or show the Passions of the Mind. Of Mirth, or Rejoycing. A la gála, a la gála. Which is O fine, O rare, &c.

Wondering, Valgame Diós, God help me, which is also usual in a Fright, and upon other Occasions.

Grieving, Guay, Alas! or Ay de mi! Alas for me.

Wishing, Oxalá, Would to God, &c.

Ha, ah! bé, as bé que dices, he! what you say!
O, as O Dios! O Dolor! O God! O pain, or grief!

A, as à Fuláno, ho, there such a one, &c.

Remarks upon some Spanish Words and Phrases.

fions to themselves, which are not the same in other Tongues, and the Spanish is not without some of that Sort. Having therefore already run through all, that belongs to the usual Parts of Discourse, and their Nature; it will not be improper to add something concerning these Words and Phrases in the Spanish Tongue, which are not to be found in others.

In the first place, the Preposition Des is insepatable from some other Word, and never to be used but the Spanish Grammar. 217

but in Composition, as signifying nothing by itself: but being join'd to another Word, denotes a Privation of what the other imports, as the Syllable Dis does in some English Words; thus Hónra, is Honour, Deshónra, Dishonour, or Disgrace: Dicha, good Fortune, Desdícha, Missortune. The same Effect it has when join'd with Verbs; as Hacér, to make, Deshacér, to undo; Armár, to arm, Desarmár, to disarm.

En is commonly in, as en cása, in the House; en la calle, in the Street, &c. but in some Cases it has a peculiar Signification, not to be expres'd in any other Language, that I know of; as for instance, Estár en cuérpo, literally in English is, to be in Body, which is nonsense; but the true Meaning of it, is, to be without a Coat or Cloak for a Man, or for a Woman without a Scarf or a Veil, so that the Body is more exposed to View, without an upper Garment. Está en piérnas, literally he is in Legs, which has no Meaning, but it signifies, he is bare legg'd, that is, his Legs are expos'd without Stockings. Estói en carnes, literally I am in Flesh, but the true Meaning is, I am stark naked, I have nothing to cover my Flesh. En cuéros, signifies the same as En carnes, that is stark naked, the Difference being that en carnes, is in naked Flesh, and en cueros, is in naked Skin; much like the English Expression, that a Man is in Buff, when he is stark naked.

En shews, or it notes the last end of a Thing; as créo en Dios, I believe in God. When it's found before the Infinitive, then it turns the Infinitive into an English Gerund, as consiste en bablar bién, it consists or depends in speaking well. When before a Gerund, it is the same as after and at in English; as en cenándo, after Supper, or when at Supper; en consessando la Verdád, after your consessing the Truth, or when you consess the Truth; it signifies as soon, as en acabándo lo dirá, as soon as I have done I will tell

it to you. En despertando, me levantaré, as soon as I wake, I will get up; and then it stands for luégo, or tan presto que, como, or quando; as en des pertando, viz. Quando dispertare, when I shall, or should wake.

Hidepúta in its Genuine and usual Acceptation, is the Contraction of Hijo de púta, Son of a Whore, a most scandalous Word in all Languages, and as such, scarce ever us'd by Spaniards of any Politeness, in its vulgar and true Meaning: Yet as bad as it is in itself, it is become a Sort of Exclamation, mostly us'd by vulgar People, and that in Contempt, and by way of Scorn, as O bidepúta y que gran personage que es! O the Son of a Whore, or the Scoundrel, what a great Person he is! to denote a mean Person, a vile Wretch, carrying himself lostily. Yet some, through Ignorance, not reflecting on the Baseness of the Expression, will let it fly without thinking even to commend any thing that surprises them, as O bidepúta y que bien que lo ba bécho! where that scandalous word drops without thinking, and the whole imports no more, than, O how bravely he has done it! even as among us, we too often hear a Rake say to his Friend, Damn you Tom, I'm glad to see you! thus cursing him out of meer Affection.

Hidálgo, is a Gentleman, a Man of good Birth, being a Contraction of Hijo dalgo, or rather Hijo de álgo, the Son of something, that is, of a Person of note, or one remarkable for something; not for much Money, which in Spain, does not make a Gentleman, but for something that is honourable; as Virtue, Learning, Wisdom, or Valour.

Vuéstra mercéd, (as it is said before) is generally contracted into Ustéd in speaking, and in writing express'd by these two Letters V. M. This is a courteous expression to be sound in no other Language, being always us'd where there is any Civility, the Spaniards never saying you to one another, which would

would be very unmannerly; for Tu, you, is only us'd from a Master to a Servant, or from a Superior to some very mean Person. Where the least respect is shown, and this practised even to very indifferent Persons; they say Vos, ye; and even this is not allow'd of, unless the Person so expressing himself, be much superior to the other. The common word therefore in Discourse between People of any Fashion, or good Manners is usted, for Vuéstra mercéd, which has nothing to answer it in English, but is in the Nature of your Worship; for in speaking to a Nobleman, they use Vuestra Señoria, sometimes contracted into Usia, your Lordship: Vuéstra Excellenciá, your Excellency, &c. but they have not the Title of your Grace, as in English. There is another respectful Way of speaking, which is calling a Man by his Name, though speaking to him, Sea servido de sentárse el Señor Don Juan, May it please Don John to sit down, &c. Where we may also observe, that the word Don is also peculiar to the Spanish, formerly a Title more sparingly us'd, and given only to Knights, and Persons of Distinction; but now grown common to all that can claim any thing of Gentility, but yet not to Tradesmen, and inferior Persons. Señór, is like the Latin Dominus, either Sir, or Lord, and therefore equivocal; for they say, Si Señór, yes Sir, to the King; and Si Señor, yes Sir, to the least Gentleman; just as we do, Sir, to the King, and to any other. Yet is Señór, a Lord, as has been said; the which Difference is found by the manner of speaking; for though in speaking they say, Senor Don Juan, Senor Don Pédro, yet a Letter must not be superscrib'd, Al Señór Don Pédro, unless he be a Lord; because then it implies Dignity, and in common speaking it does not. So in speaking to say, es un Señór, or es un gran Señór, implies that he is a Lord, or a great Lord. However within a Letter, as we begin Sir, so they begin, Múi Señór mío, without thereby meaning to give the title of Lord, but as

if we should say, my good Master, or good Sir. Much more may be said to this purpose, but this Place will not allow of it; these sew Instructions are convenient for Learners, that they may not only speak true Spanish, but with good manners, and

politely.

Fulanco, zutáno or citáno, with their Diminutives Fulanco, or Fulanco, zutanco or citanco, and citanco, are Words us'd to signify a third Person nameless, as we say, such a one, and all of them import the same: the two sirst being us'd to express two distinct Persons, not named, as such a one, and such a one; the sirst of them always us'd if only one Person be spoke of, and the second never but when there is occasion to mention two. They are often us'd in the Feminine Gender, as Fulána, citána.

Abáxo, in it's own Sense signisses below, and Debáxo, under; but as apply'd, the sirst may have the same meaning with the latter; as De Diós abáxo yó lo bíze bómbre, under God I made him a Man. Del Rey abáxo no ay mayór Personaje, next the King there is no greater Person.

A vuéltas, though it seems to come from vuélvo, I turn, or return, signifies among; as A vuéltas de ótras cósas le dió una cadéna: among other things he

gave him a chain.

Cábo, properly signifies the end; but it extends to other meanings, as Estói al cábo, in one sense is, I am reduc'd to extremity, either with Sickness, or Poverty; and the same Words import, I sully understand, or I am entirely apprized of the thing. Again, Mugér bermósa por el cábo, is a Woman persectly beautiful; and Tomár la cósa mui por el cábo, is to take a thing in the hardest sense.

Recáudo, or Recádo, for it is written both ways, though most commonly pronounced the latter, is a word of various Significations. El dinéro está à buen recádo, The Money is safely plac'd, it is in

good

the Spanish Grammar. 221

good Hands, or sase. Recado para escrivir, the necessaries for writing. Dile un recado, I deliver'd him a Message. Buén recado trábigo, I come well provided. Recado, is also us'd for a Subpena, and several other ways.

Aldabáda, is properly, a Knock at a Door; but dar aldabádas, is sometimes meant of much babling,

or talking to no purpose.

A pies juntillas, is a very odd Expression, without any real Signification of it self, and yet there is a way of using it thus, Créo à pies juntillas, I positively believe, I am stedsast in the Belief, without asking any surther Questions.

Tomár las de villa Diego, is to run away.

Hablar de chacóta, to banter, or talk idly, a word seldom us'd, but by way of Contempt of the Person it is applied to.

Dar xabón a la Rópa, to soap Linnen sor washing; but Dar un xabón a úna persóna, is what we call to rattle one, to give a severe Reprimand.

A Few Comparisons.

Mas blánco que la Nieve, whiter than Snow.

Mas négro que la Pez, blacker than Pitch.

Mas amárgo que la Hiél, more bitter than Gaul,

Mas dúlce que la Miél, sweeter than Honey.

Mas brávo que un León, siercer than a Lyon.

Mas mánso que úna ovéja, tamer than a Sheep.

Comparisons to express doing Things impracticable.

Es como dar con el puño en el Ciélo. That is like striking at Heaven.

Es como becbar lunzas en la Mar. That is like

darting at the Sea.

Es como predicar en Desicrio. It is like preaching in a Desert.

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Es côme cogér água en Cesto. It is like drawing Water in a Basket.

Es como querer bolar sin alas. It is like attempt-

ing to fly without Wings.

Es cómo el pérro del Horteláno, que ni cóme las berzas, ni las déxa comér a los ótros. He is like the Gardiner's Dog, that neither eat's Cabbage, nor lets others eat it. We say, like a Dog in a Manger, that will neither eat Hay, nor let the Horse eat it.

Observe, That most of the Adverbs Adjectives are turned likewise in Spanish by the Preposition con, and the Substantive, as prudentémente, prudently, is the very same as con prudéncia, with prudence.

Atrevidamente, boldly, con atrevimiento, with

boldness.

Eleganteménte, elegantly.

Con elegáncia, with elegance.

Dic bosamente, happily.

Con dicha, with happiness.

Liberalmente, liberally, con liberalidad, with libe-

rality, Gc.

There are Degrees of Comparison among the Adverbs, as Dostamente, mas dostamente, dostissimamente, wisely.

áy, bái, abí.

There are several who make no Difference between ay the Interjection, ay the Verb, and ay the Adverb; but there is a vast one, in their being spelt and pronounced right. The Interjection ay, alass, is rightly spelt, and the Accent is to be on the á, and tis to be pronounced long; the Verb is written thus bái, there is but one Syllable, and to be pronounced as such: the Adverb thus abi there; and a strong Accent is to be put on the i, as ay de mi! que bái múchos Athéos or Atheistas abí en Londres, y temo el ir, alass for me! that there are many Atheists the SPANISH GRAMMAR. 223 there (or in that place London) in London, and I am afraid to go.

aqui, acá, &c.

Aquí here, in the Place where one stands; acá, hither; poraqui, por acá, here-abouts; abí, there, a little farther; allá, thither, to that place; acúllá, yonder, there, in that place; porabí porallí, there-abouts; por abí porallá, on that side, that way; and they are join'd to the Prepositions de, from, por, by; as de aquí, de acá, from, hence; de allá, de acúlla, from, thence; por aquí, by here, by this place; por acá, by these Parts, in these Parts; por allá, by those Parts; por acúlla, by those other remote Parts or Places.

ante, antes.

Ante, before, is a Preposition, as no conviène bablar assi ante la presencia del Rey, it is not sit or convenient to speak so, or thus, before the King's Presence: ante is an Adverb, and is used as antes, as in the Law of la Partida 2, Tit. 4. L. 1. but at present never used so: It signifies sometimes that which is sirst in time, or of a greater importance, as ante tódas las cósas, before all things: ante signifies likewise a Bussoloe's Hide, and the Fruit Plates that are served up at Dinner or Supper before the Meat: antes has likewise this last Signification.

Antes, as an Adverb, signifies the preceeding Time or Place; as lo dixe ántes, I said it before; confervó los Criádos en los cargos de ántes, he kept the Servants in the same Places they had before; it is likewise à Preposition Adversative, and signifies rather, as antes quiéro morir que pecár, I rather love to die, then to sin: It requires likewise a Genitive, as ántes de la Muerte del Key apareció un Cométa,

a Comet did appear before the Death of the King, or the King's Death.

Antes is taken as antecedente, preceeding, or before, as el exército del áño ántes nos taló los Campos, the Army of the preceeding Year spoiled, ravaged, or wasted the Fields.

Antes con antes, adverbial. immediately, and more than immediately, if possible; a sudden diligence, ex improviso, suddenly, unexpected; as it will be seen in the several Phrases that often happen in Writings.

Antes del día, before Day break; antesque, a Preposition conjunctive, as antesque váyas a trabajar, véte; à Rezár, before you go to Work, go to

or do your Prayers.

Ante and antes are likewise Preposions, and help in the Composition of some Words, but never change e or es into i as an Author observes wrongfully, because we don't say, Anticamara, but Antecamara, Anti-chamber, Antesála, a Room before the Saloon, or the State Room.

Delante, adelante.

Delante, before, in presence, fronting, is a Preposition governing the Genitive, as vivo delante de la
Lonja, Ilive fronting the Change: este Crimen se comitió
delante del Gobernadór, this Crime was committed
before the Governor: Quitese de delante de mi, go
away, or from thy presence. It is likewise an Adverb,
as el General va delante, the General goes at the
Head, or before, &c.

Adelante, an Adverb, signifies fronting, forwards, before, as vámos adelante, let us go on, or forwards. It signifies Time, when it has before it en, pára, déaqui, de allí, &c. as en adelante, afterwards, in time to come; para en adelante, sor the time to come; de aqui adelante, from hence forward; mas adelante, farther

the SPANISH GRAMMAR. 225 farther yet; de boi en adelánte, from this time forward, &c.

1 Aina, áinas.

'Aina, Adverb, soon, sooner, as más áina le baré ye que tu, I will do it sooner than you; tu aprendiste la leccion en una bora, pero ye la aprenderé mas áina, you did learn your Lesson in an Hour, but I will learn it sooner. So that áina always has mas before it.

'Ainas, Adverb, almost, near atend; as áinas me mató, he almost kill'd me; estói áinas de la Muerte, I am near my Death. These words are but seldom used in Spanish.

Balde, de Balde, en balde.

Balde is a Word used generally in Andalusia, and signifies a Bucket to draw Water from a Well, &c. but in Spanish has no Signification, but when in Composition, and then is an Adverb; as debálde, gratis, free cost, for nothing, without occasion; as le bé servido debálde, I have served him for nothing; comimos de balde, we eat free cost; le castigó de balde, punished him without occasion. Enbalde (not embalde, as some do write it carelessy) in vain, without essect; as, despues de tódo, nuestro trabájo será enbálde, aster all, our Labour will be in vain; Prediqué enbalde, I preached without estact, in vain.

Note, This frequent Expression of some Shop-keepers to the Buyers; se lo venderé de balde, I will sell it to you for nothing, that is, almost for nothing, so cheap that the like will be sound no where for Cheapness.

Atruéque.

Is an Adverb, vamos atruéque, let us change; but when it signifies instead, or in the room of, then it is a Preposition, and requires the Genitive; as, atruéque de su anillo, or sortija, le daré la miá, I will give you my Ring instead, or in the room of yours.

Of Para and Por.

These Prepositions are often confounded by the Gentlemen that learn the Spanish, nay even by some Spanish Authors, so that I think it necessary to observe that,

Pára, for; serves to denote the Utility, or Detriment to a Person; as estos cién reales son pára Pedro, que es póbre, these hundred Reals are sor Peter, who is poor, or because he is poor. Los di pára vmd. I gave them for you; vine aqui pára bablár con vmd. I came here to speak with you.

When the English puts to before the Infinitive, the Spaniards make use of de, à, para, or por; but with this Distinction, that de is put before the Infinitive, and when the Verbs venir, baver, tener, &c. or a Noun is before the Infinitive; as Vengo de cenar, I come from Supper; be de de amár, I must love; tengo de ir, I must go; tengo necessidad de ser consoládo, I want to be comforted, &c. when a Verb of Motion preceeds the Infinitive, as la Léy de Dios me compéle à bacér bién, Divine Law compels me to do good; voi à leer este libro, I go to read this Book. Pára, when the Verb tends to an Habit, Use, Custom, or its Quality, as o señór! dadme vuestra Grácia, y bacédme bábil para amaros, constante para sufrir, y sirme para persever ar.

verár, O Lord! give me thy Grace, and make me able to love you, constant to suffer, and firm or stable to continue or persevere. Por, and pára, when they denote the End that moves or inclines, the Cause and the Means to obtain it; as strvo à Dios por gozár de el prémio, I serve God to enjoy the Reward, or that I may, or in order to enjoy the Reward. El espíritu málo nos pone amenúdo malos pensamiéntos para desviarnos del camino de la virtúd, the evil Spirit puts on us often bad Thoughts to set us out of the way of Virtue.

Para is used in questioning and answering, and signifies, for what? why? for whom? to what purpose, &c. as Paraque se dixo esto? to what purpose? to what end, for what is this said? No bái paraque, there is no Reason, no Occasion, no Cause: Para quien es ésta carta? para mi, for whom is this Letter? for me. Paraque signifies likewise that, and is a Sign that denotes the subjunctive Mood; as, paraque yo áme, that I may love: It expresses also, to what End, Office, or Place, a Thing, or a Person is good for; as éste Caballéro es buéno para Ministro, aquél para Secretário, y el otro para Mayor dómo, this Gentleman is good for a Minister, viz. to be a Minister, that for a Secretary, and the other for a Steward. Este epéjo es bueno para este quárto, y aquéllas cortinas para mi cáma, this Looking-Glass is good for this Room, and those Curtains for my Bed.

It denotes present and suture Time; as, este vestido es buéno para bói, pára Mañána, y para cada dia, this Suit of Cloth is good for this Day, for Tomorrow, and for every Day: be comprádo trigo para un áño, I have bought Corn for a Year: Abôra y para siempre, alabémos a Díos, let us praise God now and for ever. Exceptions, Para el áño passádo se compráron estas provisiónes, y dúran baun, these Provikon!

visions were bought for last Year, that is, for the service of last Year, and last as yet: Para ayér (el día de ayér) se biciéron estos Versos, these Verses were made for Yesterday, that is, to celebrate that Day.

Pára póco, good for little, of small capacity.

Paracon, between us, or in my, or our Opinion; as, para conmigo es cierto, in my opinion it is true.

Por sometimes denotes that the Thing is not yet done; as, esta obra está por acabár, this Work is not yet finished: por bacerse, to be done.

It signifies likewise the End of, or Means to do a Thing; as, se rineron pormi, they quarrelled on my

account, &c.

Por, by, for, through; as Por estos médios lo alcanzó, he obtain'd it by these Means; sui al Banco por ducientas líbras, I went to the Bank for 200 l. passémos por ésta cálle, let us go through this Street.

Por, though, although, &c. por pequéña que séa la tomaré, tho' so small I will take it, altho' it be small I will take it, and then it denotes a Tense in the Optative, as por dosto que séa, though he be a learned Man, &c.

In Composition, as por tál, so that; por un tál, sor such a one; porloque, porloqual, sor which; Pordonde, which way; porende, therefore; por ésso, sor that Reason; porque, why; por ventúra, peradventure, perhaps. But pro sor provécho, as buen pro le bága, much good may it do you: pro, el pro, the reason of a Thing, as el pró de las Mugéres, Women's Reason; pro y contra, pro and con, sor and against; por acáso, by chance, by accident; por dinéro báila el Pérro, the Dog dances for Money; or as we say in English, Money makes the Mare to go.

Priméro, Primo, &c.

Are Adjective Ordinals, but with Distinction; because we use Primo, and not Priméro in the great Numbers, as an Author wrongfully saith; we don't say vigésimo priméro, but vigésimo Primo, 21st; trigésimo primo, 31st. Priméro stands sometimes for primeramente; and when it has lo before it, it is taken as Substantive; it is often us'd before and after the Substantives, when before them looses o, as primer lugár, lugar priméro; when an Adverb it signifies first, before, in the first place, rather; as priméro iré a la Guérra, que à la Escuéla, I rather chuse to serve in the War, then to go to School, &c. Primo, the first, the best, chiefest, a delicate curious Thing: Primo rarely is join'd to any Substantive, because it stands as a Substantive itself, and varies its Termination, and then signifies a Cousin, as Primo Hermáno, a Cousin German; Prima Hermána, a she Cousin German: óbra Prima, curious Work, the best; lo Primo, the very best, &c.

NO.

Altho' no, be a Negative, in questioning it is a Note of Interrogation; as me estaré aquí no? shall I not wait here? No me bará este favor? Will you not do me this favour? and then it stands for whether or no.

Tanto, Quanto, tan, Quan.

The Adverbs Tanto, so much, as much; Quanto, how much, are often put before Substantives, Verbs, &c. to signify the Quantity, Manner, or Circumstances of the Action, &c. as, por tanto Q 3

comer estás ensermo, you are sick for having eat so much, for over eating; Quanto bébo me bace mal, every thing I drink, (all that I drink) does me no good. Quánto pide por estos güántes? tanto, how much do you ask for these Gloves? so much. Tanto quanto, every thing, so much as; tanto mas, so much more. Tanto signifies likewise a Counter to play: Quánto, all, every thing, as quanto díce es salso, all, what, or every thing he saith is salse; quanto mas? how much more? quantos? how many? quanto quiéra, how much soever.

Tán, so, as; as aquel Páño es tan buéno como este, that Cloth is as good as this; tiéne tan buénos amigos, he hath as good Friends: quán, how; as d quan málo eres, y quan buéno te báces entre los Nobles, O how bad you are, and how good do you

make yourself among the Nobility.

Tanbien, so well, as well; estoi tan bien convalecido, I am so well recovered: esto está tan bien bécho como se puéda bacér, this is as well done as it could be done; so that Tanbien must not be confounded with Tambien, as an Author does, because también signisies also, and not as well.

Además.

The Adverb Además, signifies, besides, moreover, over and above, in vain; as Además, conviéne saber que, besides, moreover, it is to be known that; pensativo además quedó Don Quixote, esperando, &c. over and above thoughtful remain'd Don Quixote, waiting, &c. Vol. II. Chap. III. Además se cansa, takes pains in vain. Pordemás, that is, in vain, to no purpose; it governs likewise Genitive, as ademas de esso, besides this, &c.

Según, when before a Verb is an Adverb, and signifies according, as; as Según díce Don Juán, as Sir John

John saith; it is likewise a Preposition governing the Accusative; as, según mi parecer, according to my

Opinion.

Ayúso, an old Adverb, is the same as abáxo, below, under; as lo echáron ayúso, they throw'd it down, below, under; it signifies likewise after and under, as abaxo; as de Dios en Ayuso, or de Dios abaxo yo le curé, under God, or after God, I am the Person who cured him, or made him well.

Hasta, till, even, up to, as far as; as, basta quando? till when? basta que venga, untill I come; basta quanto? how much? basta tanto, so much; basta el borde, up to the brink; hasta Palacio, as far as the Palace; basta las doce, till Noon.

This may serve by way of Specimen, and Pra-Etice will teach what can't be so well committed to writing, without far exceeding the Bounds of a

Grammar.





THE

SECOND PART

OF THE

SPANISH GRAMMAR,

Called Syntax.

HE Spanish has so great an Affinity with the Latin, that who soever understands the latter, will find little difficulty in the Construction of the other.

Having hitherto treated of the eight Parts of Speech, as they be-

long to Etymology, it remains now to treat of them as belonging to the Syntax (called Construction, or the order of Construction.)

CHAP. I.

Of the Concords and Articles.

HERE are three Concords in the Spanish Speech, viz.

1. Between the nominative Case, and the Verb;

as, yo amo, I love; Pédro scribe, Peter writes.

2. Between the Substantive and the Adjective; as, bombre curióso, a curious Man; Muger virtuósa, a virtuous Woman.

3. Between the Antecedent and the Relative, as Feliz es, quien vive contento, happy is he who lives contented, or with content.

Of the first Concord.

A Verb personal agreeth with his Nominative Case in Number and Person; as yo Léo, tu Apréndes, el Maestro enséna, I read, thou learns, the Master teaches, &c. Note, That many Nominative Cases, with a Conjunction Copulative between them, will have a Verb Plural; as, Pédro y Juán viniéron a vérme Ayér, Peter and John came to see me Yesterday.

Sometimes a whole Clause, and the infinitive Mood of a Verb, may be the Nominative to the Verb following; as, todo loque se dixo ayér, me movió á tomár ésta resolución, all that was said Yesterday moved me to take this Resolution: el comér satisfáce al bambriento, to eat, eating, satisfies the Hungry; el levantarse tempráno es saludable, to rise betime in the Morning, is wholsome.

Exceptions.

Exceptions.

When a Question is asked, then the Nominative goes after the Verb; as, está el Sr. Fuláno en cása? is Mr. such a one at home? como se entiende esto? how is this understood; que tiéne vmd.? What is the Matter with you? And so in the Negatives, as no es ésto? no es verdád? Is it not this? is it not true? These Relatives are excepted; que bora es? What is it a Clock? quién es? who is? quien tóca? who knocks? quién liáma? who calls, &c.

Some of the Reciprocal Verbs, and the Imperatives of all the Verbs have their Nominative after them; as, pésame múcho, I am very sorry; áma tu, love thou.

When a Verb comes between two Nominatives of diverse Numbers, the Verb may indifferently accord with either of them; as, tantas palabras juntas es confusion, or son confusion, so many Words together are a Consusion: las saperfluidades son Excesso Superfluities are an Excess.

Of the Second Concord.

The Adjective, whether it be a Noun, Pronoun, or Participle, agreeth with his Substantive in Case, Gender, and Number; as, el bómbre sábio, y la Mugér virtuósa son dignos de alabánza, a learned Man, and a virtuous Woman are worthy of praise; by which you see how they agree, and that the Masculine Gender is more worthy than the Feminine; and so it is said dignos and not dignas: It is likewise plain by the above Example, that, many Substantives with a Conjunction copulative between them will have an Adjective Plural.

When a Clause serves as a Substantive, then the Adjective is to be put in the Neuter Gender; as, el Rogár a Díos en todo tiempo es buéno; pero en tiempo calamitóso es necessário, it is always good to pray to God; but in calamitous time it is necessáry.

Exceptions.

Before the Nouns Substantives beginning with a, Euboniæ gratia, for the sake of the good Sound, the Spaniards use the Masculine Article, as has been said before, as el água, the Water; al alma, the Soul; which proceeds from the Spaniards not using the Apostrophe, as some other Nations do, &c.

After Vuestra Merced the Adjective does not agree in Gender with v.md. but with the Person to whom one speaks, as we observed before; so that when we speak to a Man, we say, bien venido sea v. md. Sir you art welcome; and in the Plural, bien venidos sean v.mdes, Gentlemen you are welcome; when to a Woman, vmd. es múi buéna, Madam you are very good, &c.

Note, That Buéno, malo, úno, priméro, tercéro, &c. when before a Substantive, they lose the Letter o; and ciénto loses to: and tho' some Authors are of Opinion, that tanto and quanto lose to before the Substantives, I say, that it is false, and wrong; because tanto and quanto always remain whole, and are derived of the Latin Adverbs Tanto, quanto; as, quanto Mayor éres, tanto mas te bumillarás, how much the greater you are, so much the more you should be humbled. But tân and quân are derived from the Latin tam and quam.

Grande, loses de before the Substantives that begin with a Consonant; as, gran Mugér, a great Woman; Gran Cása, a great House: but if the Substantive begins with a then it is often indifferently

differently used, and when begins with another

Vowel always retains de.

Observe likewise, that the Spaniards do generally use the Adjectives after the Substantives, as it has been said: but the Epithets are used by the best Spanish Authors before the Substantives; as, el Serápbico San Francisco, the Seraphick St Francis; el Melistuo St Bernardo, the Mellistuous St Bernard; el intrépido General, the intrepid General; el Philosopho Aristo. teles, the Philosopher Aristotle: Sanctissimo Pádre, Beatissimo Pádre, the Holy Father; Excelentissimo Señór, most illustrious Sir, &c. and so we say es buen bombre, he is a good Man; este es un mal bombre, this is a bad Man.

Of the third Concord.

The Antecedent is a Word, or Clause that goes before the Relative, and is rehearsed again by the Relative.

The Relative agreeth with his Antecedent in Gender, Number and Person; as, es sabio, quien bábla poco y bién, that Man is wise, that speaketh but

little and to the purpose.

When a Relative is between two Antecedents of diverse Genders, then it agreeth with either; as, el Réy se irá luégo a úna casa de campo, la que está en Windsor, the King will soon go to a Country House, which is at Windsor; be recebido tres cartas, cúyo contenído me gústa mucho, I have receiv'd three Letters, whose Contents please me much; atacáron al Enemígo, cúya infantería tomó luégo la derróta, they attack'd the Enemy, whose Foot soon gave way and sed.

Sometimes the Relative hath for his Antecedent the whole Sentence that goeth before it, and then it must be put in the Neuter Gender, and in the Singu-

lar

lar Number; as, alzáronse los soldádos en el fuerte contra su Gobernador, lo que le obligó a entregarle, the Soldiers revolted in the Fort or Fortress against their Governor, which oblig'd him to deliver it up.

Many Antecedents Singular having a Conjunction Copulative between them, will have a Relative Plural, which shall agree with the Antecedent of the most worthy Gender; as, recebi el Cabállo y la Múla que me embió, losque presenté al Sr. Fuláno, I receiv'd the Horse and the Mule that you sent me,

which I presented to Mr such a one.

When there is no Nominative between the Relative and the Verb, then the Relative stands for the Nominative; as, quien dice esto? who saith this? but when there is a Nominative between the Relative and the Verb, then the Relative shall be put in the Case governed by the Verb, or any other Word; as, la grácia que le pido, the Favour which I beg of you; el Réy à quien obedesco, the King to whom I obey; el Embaxadór, de cúya protectión gózo, me escribe ésta carta, the Embassador whose Protection I enjoy, wrote this Letter to me.

Note, that the Relatives you may make use of, are le, les, la, lo, las, los; (to these four last you may add que; as, laque, loque, lasque, losque) quien, tal, quál, cúyo, que; to which you may likewise add a Preposition; as, à loque Digo, to which I say; deloque recebi gusto, of which I received Pleasure; de quien es? to whom it belongs? para quien? para él; for whom? for him; cuyo es este sombrero? then you may answer, mio, túyo, or súyo, or del Sr. Fuláno, de aquel Caballéro, mine, thine, or yours, or

of Mr fuch a one, of that Gentleman.

Observe likewise, that these Relatives are called ellyptic Articles, because they express the Substantive which is not there; as, recebi la de v.md, la for la carta, I received yours; lei los libros de Quevédo, pero los del Padre Feijoo no, I read Quevé-

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do's Books, but not those of Father Feijoo; and then they govern the Case of the Substantive; as recibile de Pédro, pero no la de Juán, I receiv'd that of Peter's, but not that of John, &c.

Of the Articles.

There are three Articles in Spanish, as is said before, viz. el sor the Masculines, la sor the Feminines, and lo sor the Neuters; and it can't be taken amis, if I show here the manner, how they are to be used.

First, All proper Names of Men, Women, Gods, Goddesses, Angels good or bad; of Months, Cities, Towns, and Villages, &c. have no Article before them; as, Phelipe V. Rey de España Luís XV. Rey de Fráncia; Jórge II. Rey de Ingalatérra, &c. Philip V. King of Spain, &c. Carolína Réina de Ingalatérra, Calorine Queen of England: Jupiter, Júno, Lucrécia, St Miguél, St Michael;

Enéro, January; Febréro, February, &c.

Secondly, If we put an Adjective between proper Names, or express their Epithets, or specify some Action, Passion, or Motion, and take notice of their Qualities, &c. then we put the Article before them; as, el Omnipotente Dios, el Dios de Misericórdia; the Almighty God, the God of Mercy; el invencible è intrépido Generál, the invincible, and intrepid General: el Rey, la Réina, el Principe, la Princésa, y el Dúque de Cumberland irán à la comédia éste nóche, the King, the Queen, the Prince, the Princes, and the Duke of Cumberland will go to the Play-house this Night; and so before other common Words.

Thirdly, Before the Numerals is never made use of the Article, but when they are taken relatively; as, los dos viniéron, the two came; los doce méses del año, the twelve Months of the Year; los siète dias de la

de la semána, the seven Days of the Week; las doce Tribus, los doce Apostoles, los doce pares de Fráncia. las quátro partes del Mundo, &c. and so are uno. ótro, qual, the Participles, and some of the Infinitives; as, el uno, the one, &c. lo dicho, the above said, el comér, el beber y el dormir, con Moderación, bacén bien al cuérpo, to eat, to drink, and to sleep with Moderation, does good to the Body.

The Particle an so much us'd in English is omitted in Spanish; for tho' we say, another Man, another Day, they only say as the Latin, otro bombre,

ótro día, not un otro bombre, or un ótro día.

Espáña has but seldom an Article, and Serdéña, Portugál, Secília, and cándia never.

CHAP. II.

Of the Construction of Nouns.

WHEN two Substantives of diverse Significa-tions, do so come together, that the Latter in some kind or other seem to be possessed, or depend of the former, then the latter is put in the Genitive Case; as, el amór de Díos es mas perfésto, the Love of God is the most perfect: amór del Pádre, the Love of a Father; la Ternéza de la Mádre, the Tenderness of a Mother; la Eloquéncia de Cicerón, the Eloquence of Cicero, &c. And often this Genitive is turned into an Adjective; as, el amór Divino, the Divine Love; el Amór Patérno, the fatherly Love; la Ternéza Matérna, the Motherly Tenderness, &c.

An Adjective in the Neuter Gender put alone without a Substantive, standeth for a Substantive, and

and may have a Genitive Case after it; déme un poco de lo múcho, y algo de lo poco, give me a little of the much, and something of the little you have a lo prudente de Don Pedro nos admira, the prudent

Part of Don Peter surprises us, &c.

The Nouns of Praise, and Dispraise, of Want, of Arts, Sciences, all proper Names of Cities, Towns, &c. of God, all proper Names of Men, Women, Spirits good and bad, of irrational Creatures, of inanimates, of Months, Nouns of Measure, &cc. coming after a Noun Substantive, or a Verb Substantive may be put with the Preposition de; as Muchácho de buén ingénio, a Boy of a good Wit; bombre de mal Credito, a Man of bad Credit or Reputation; Maéstro de Musica, a Master of Music; Professór de Theología, a Professor of Divinity; la Cása de Pédro, Peter's House; la ciudád de Londres, the City of London; la voluntad de Dios, the Will of God, &c.

Sometimes the Genitive Case is put alone, the former Substantive being understood by Eclypsis; as recebí dos Cártas, la de Pédro lei, pero no la de mi Correspondiente, I receiv'd two Letters, I read that of Peter's, but not that of my Correspon-

dent.

Of the Construction of Adjectives.

Adjectives that signify Desire, Knowledge, Remembrance, Ignorance, or Forgeting, and such other like require a Genitive; as codicióso de dinéro, covetous of Money; ignorante de todo, ignorant of all things, &c.

Nouns Partitives, and certain Interrogatives, with certain Nouns of Numbers, require Genitive; as algúno, ningúno, solo, úno, qualquiér, dos, tres, Priméro, segundo, &c. alguno de vosotros, somebody of you, el priméro de vosótros, the first of you.

Rómulo

Rómulo fue el Primero de los Reyes de Roma, Romulus was the first of the Kings of Rome; de que se trâta en Londres? de Guerra, what are you about in London? or what talke you in London? of War; de quien se bábla? de los Turcos, of whom speak they? of the Turks.

Adjectives signifying Fulness, Emptiness, Plenty, or Want, require de; as, lléno de água, full of Water; falto de juicio, without his Senses. And sometime they require the Preposition en; as abundante de tódo, or en tódo, plentiful, or well stored with every Thing; Rico de bienes, or en bienes temporáles, y Póbre de los, or en los espirituáles, rich in temporal Goods, and poor in the spiritual, \mathcal{C}_{c} .

Digno, and indigno, require a Genitive; as, soi digno, or indígno de bónra, I am worthy or unworthy of Honour. But adornádo, conténto, descontento, alégre, &c. will have de or con, as, este quarto está adornádo de preciósas alájas, or con preciósas alájas, this Room is adorned with fine Furniture; Conténto and Descontento, require likewise en, as, estói contento de ésto, con ésto, or en ésto, I am contented with this, &c.

Adjectives, whereby is signified Profit, Disprofit, Likeness, Unlikeness, submitting or belonging to something, govern a Dative Case; as, útil, provechóso, cómodo, Buéno, conveniente, gustóso, málo, rendido; iguál, desiguál, semejánte, parecido, confórme, &c. as, será útil à Pédro el trabajár, working will be profitable to Peter; and so are those of Affinity, which likewise are construed with a Genitive; as, soi Pariente de Fulano or à Fulano, I am a Relation of, or to such a one.

Add to these some of the Verbals in ble, as amáble, dable, &zc.

N. B. That the Nouns of Measure of Length, Breadth, or Thickness of any Thing, is put in the Accusative, and the Adjective in the Genitive; as, ésta torre tiéne cién piés de álto, this Tower is one hundred Feet high;

high; este Paño tiéne dos varas de ancho, this Cloth has two Yards in Breadth.

Some Adjectives govern the Ablative Case; as, con, or enla cólera estói amarillo, y con la ira colérico, y con sus amenázas temeróso, I am pale for being angry, angry with Wrath, and with his Threatning timorous.

There are Ablatives Absolutes, (so called for their having no dependance in the Speech) as acabáda la céna, the Supper being finished, or having supt; quitada la Causa, césa el esécto, the Cause

being remov'd, the effect ceased.

The Ablative of the Instrument is made in Spanish with the Preposition con, with; as lo bice con el Martillo, I have done it with the Hammer.

The Words expérto, experimentado, Perito, versádo, cursádo, &c. require an Ablative with en; as versádo en libros, versed in Books.

Of the Numerals.

The Numerals may be divided into Cardinals; as, úno, dos, tres, &cc.

Ordinals; as, Priméro, segundo, tercéro, &c.

Distributives, as, de uno en uno, de dos en dos, de tres en trés, &c.

Partitives, as cada uno, uno y otro, alguno, &c.

Collectives, as una docéna, quincéna, veinténa, treinténa, &c. a dozen and no more in English, they faying in its stead twenty, thirty, &c. el quinto, the fifth; la diézma, a tenth, &c.

Of Augmentation; as lo dóble, lo triple, lo quadru-

ble, &c.

Universal, as todo, ningúno, náda.

Particular; as, alguno, alguien, &c.

All which govern the Genitive Case; as, el Priméro de tódos, the first of all.

Of the Comparatives.

The Comparatives mas, more; ménos, less, govern que, than, in which the force of the Comparison lies; el tódo es Mayór que la parte, the Whole, or the Compound is greater or bigger than the Part; su Malícia es peór que la de el diáblo, it's Malice is worse than that of the Devil's; and so in mejór, menór. Now for the Regular Comparatives; as, es mas sábio que Salomón, is wiser than Solomon; es mas Hermósa que Racbél, is more beautiful than Rachel; es ménos prudénte que su Hermáno, is less prudent than his Brother.

They govern likewise deloqué, than what; as, es mas Dosto deloque se piénsa, is more learned than what it is thought; es mas asortunado deloque merece,

is more lucky than what he deserves.

When the Articles el, la, lo are put before mas, then it governs the Genitive; as, es el mas discréto de los bombres, he is the discreetest of Men; la mas afáble de todas las Mugéres, the most affable of all Women; le mas selecto de tódo, the most select of all, of every

Thing.

They govern also the Preposition entre; as, es la mas Hermósa entre todas las Mugéres, is the most beautiful among all Women; es el mas Dosto entre todos los del Colégio, is the most learned among all those of the College. Some Spanish Writers put de before entre; as, es el mas señaládo de entre sus condiscipulos, is the most signilized from among his School-Fellows. By which the curious may observe the several Constructions that the Comparatives will bear.

The Examples with the Article before mas, are called Relative Superlatives, and the following absolute or independing; which end in issue is is a frudentissimo, most R 2 discreet;